THE READERS
of this paper may kindly communicate their address to us. They will then realize what enormous benefit it brings to them.
BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents:—
The Reliance Assurance Society, Limited.
Post Box No.—713, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address:—"BHOGILALCO."

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 169 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
GO TO
P. SHAH & CO.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Also At
Karachi & Secunderabad.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH STAFF SOCIETY

French Ministers As Nazi Propagandists?

Georges Bonnet
Minister of Finance, France

Sensational Paris Press Story

Allegations Against Monzle, Pomaret And Bonnet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, July 17.

REPORTS from various sources from Paris make the sensational allegations that M. Monzle, Minister for Public Works, M. Pomaret Minister for Labour, and M. Bonnet, the Foreign Minister, are implicated in Nazi propaganda in France.

M. MONZLE'S PART

The newspaper "L'umiere" alleges that M. Monzle intervened to prevent the arrest of a Fascist Municipal Counsellor who is also the director of the newspaper which is suspected of being heavily subsidised by the Nazis.

EVASION OF LAW

It further alleges that M. Pomaret used his legal practice as a commercial lawyer to enable the Nazis to evade the French Law regarding the establishment of foreign companies in France.

WHERE BONNET COMES IN

There is the allegation of association of Mme. Bonnet with Otto Abetz, the Nazi Paymaster, who was recently expelled from France.

Ordered To Quit France

PARIS, July 17.

Signor Luigh Pome, Paris Correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia", Rome newspaper, edited by Virginio Gayda, known as Mussolini's mouthpiece, has been ordered to leave France. There are now three French journalists in Rome compared with 22 Italians in Paris.—Reuter.

KREMLIN TALKS RESUMED

Fresh Instructions Sent To Sir William Seeds At Moscow

MOSCOW, July 17.

The Anglo-French talks with M. Molotov were resumed this morning at the Kremlin.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN DOES NOT PROMISE

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that fresh instructions have been sent to Sir William Seeds at Moscow and that he was not in a position to add anything to the recent statements.

Asked if he could make a statement on Wednesday, the Prime Minister refused to make a promise.—Reuter.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN NAVY

Will Beat Enemies Of Soviet In Their Own Waters

MOSCOW (By Air Mail).

Admiral Isakoff, Vice-Commissar for the Navy, declared that Russia holds one of the first places in the world for submarines. Under Stalin's personal direction, the Soviet fleet is growing at a speed never reached hitherto in Russia or elsewhere.

The Admiral again asserted that "in the event of war, we will beat the enemy in his own waters."

Admiral Isakoff recently returned from a mission to the United States to purchase dockyard equipment, especially machinery for making armour plate, and perhaps the actual equipment for warships.

He promises that battleships with the latest technical equipment will be built during the present five-year plan.

Admiral Kusnetzoff, who recently inspected the Black Sea and Baltic fleets, may now visit the Northern Fleet at Murmansk on the Arctic and the Pacific Fleet at Vladivostok.—United Press.

Removal Of Arms Embargo

White House Talks Still Inconclusive: Roosevelt To Raise Question

WASHINGTON, July 17.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull conferred with congressional leaders at the White House regarding the Neutrality Legislation. It is authoritatively stated that no decision has been reached.

Senator Barkley, New Deal Leader, told reporters that it is believed the Congress would not deliberately adjourn in the face of an overwhelming duty to be performed. This is taken as indicating that President Roosevelt intends to make another move to force the Senate to consider his Neutrality policy.

According to the "New York Daily News", President Roosevelt intends to discuss the question of removing the arms embargo in one of the celebrated fireside chats to the nation later in the week.

Meantime some observers here are taking the line that under the existing Act the balance of favour is on the side of Democracies rather than the Axis. The argument is that while in the event of war a ban on the sale of arms would be enforced, Britain and France would be able to buy any other supplies. This would not apply to the Axis, it is argued, since the latter has not the money available to pay for the purchases.

As it is estimated 75 per cent of British and French purchases are likely to be materials other than arms and planes, it is contended the existing Act will only mean a reduction of 25 per cent in the advantage, which the Democracies, in any case, will have over the Dictator countries.—Reuter.

Anti-British Campaign In Full Swing

TOKIO: July 17.

The imminence of the resumption of Anglo-Japanese negotiations has done nothing to assuage the anti-British campaign. On the contrary patriotic posters urging the people to dispense with luxuries are replaced by violent denunciations of Britain while anti-British chain-letters are being circulated exhorting people to turn out the British from Asia.—Reuter.

Awaiting Instructions From London

LONDON, July 17.

It is understood that Sir Robert Craigie is awaiting instructions from the British Government.—Reuter.

Lt. Col. Sir Henry Earle Dead

LONDON, July 17.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Earle.—Reuter.

(Sir Henry was born in 1854 and had a brilliant career at Eton and Cambridge. He fought in the Egyptian and Burmese wars. He was severely wounded in the Boer war. He served in the 1914-18 war also.)

Miss Shanta Apte

Prabhat Star's Sensational Hunger-Strike

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
(By TELEPHONE).

POONA: July 18.
(2-25 a.m.)

MISS SHANTA APTE, THE NOTED CINE-STAR OF THE PRABHAT STUDIOS, HAS STARTED A HUNGER-STRIKE ON THE PREMISES OF THE STUDIO SINCE THIS EVENING FOR THE REDRESS OF SOME OF HER GRIEVANCES.

ONE OF THE MAIN GRIEVANCES, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS ABOUT THE CUTTING OF PAY FOR LEAVE DAYS.

Miss Apte, it appears, met the Proprietors of the Studio this evening and announced her decision to undertake the hunger-strike till her grievances are redressed.

When the "Chronicle" representative visited the Studio some time about midnight, Miss Apte, dressed in hunting attire, was asleep on the verandah of the outpost, where the Chowkidar keeps vigil during the night.

Her brother and one of her colleagues in the employ of the Studio were awake at her side.

This news has created a first-class sensation in the City.

PROTEST AGAINST NATIONAL REGISTER

One-Day Strike By New South Wales Miners

SYDNEY: July 17.

The first day of the compilation of the Commonwealth National Register was marked by a one-day protest strike in all coal-mines of new South Wales. There were no other incidents.—Reuter.

Jawahar Meets Ministers

Repatriation Question Discussed For Over Two Hours

COLOMBO, July 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the Ministers at the State Council this morning at a conference which lasted over two hours.

Pandit Nehru discussed with the Ministers the Government's order for repatriation of non-Ceylonese daily paid workers in Government departments. The talks covered all aspects of the problem. The meeting gave Pandit Nehru an opportunity for learning at firsthand the Government's reasons for introducing the repatriation scheme. The Ministers it is believed, stressed the point that Government's decision on this question was taken, solely with a view to stemming the growing unemployment among the Ceylonese. It is believed that it is likely that Pandit Nehru will have further talks with the Ministers in this connection before leaving Ceylon. All the Ministers were present at the meeting, including Sir Baron Jayatilaka who is slightly better to-day.

A large crowd collected outside the State Council and gave a rousing reception to Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Nehru was received by Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Clerk of the Council and conducted to the board room where the Ministers had assembled.—A. P.

British Policy In Far East

No Reversal At Demand Of Another Power

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Tientsin Negotiations And Japanese Conditions

LONDON, July 17.

IN the House of Commons questioned regarding the Tokio discussions, Mr. Chamberlain said that there had been many statements in the press both in Japan and England that the Japanese Government would require a fundamental reversal of the Far-Eastern policy of His Majesty's Government as a condition of opening the negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "I should like to make it clear that this country would not and could not so act in regard to its Foreign Policy at the demand of another Power, nor has His Majesty's Government received any such demands from the Japanese Government."—Reuter.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "In the opinion of Sir Robert Craigie the Japanese official attitude would be more correctly described as a desire that Great Britain should endeavour to regard the Sino-Japanese hostilities with more understanding of Japanese difficulties and the Japanese side of the case. The Government shared Sir Robert Craigie's views that to attribute to the Japanese Government an intention which may be found to have no basis in fact would only be calculated to prejudice the success of the negotiations".

Mr. Chamberlain said that the local situation in Tientsin had improved and food supplies were entering in sufficient quantities.

Referring to the trial of Colonel Spear, Mr. Chamberlain said that in view of the obviously unsatisfactory nature of such procedure Sir Robert Craigie had made the strongest representations requesting the Japanese Government to agree to a Japanese speaking British Military Officer to go to Calgan.

PREMIER WOBBLES

Mr. Eden asked if it was correct to understand that the Japanese Government had not asked for the Tokyo conversations to be extended beyond the local Tientsin issues.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I did not quite say that".

Sir Archibald Sinclair asked if His Majesty's Government had abandoned the demand for immediate release of Col. Spear, who was entitled to diplomatic immunity and the Prime Minister answered: "Certainly not. Sir Robert Craigie has made the strongest representations demanding that Col. Spear be released".

WAR RISK INSURANCE

LONDON, July 17.

Moving the second reading of the War Risks Insurance Bill in the House of Commons Mr. Oliver Stanley announced, that, Sir John Simon had asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury to convene immediately on behalf of the Government a conference of four or five men of recognised ability to examine the practicability of evolving a scheme of mutual provision against war damage to private property. Mr. Stanley said the Government could accept no scheme which promised to provide unlimited compensation out of public funds. The value of house property alone was estimated at about 10,000 million sterling.—Reuter.

Empire Emigration Schemes

Balanced Distribution Population Essential For Continued Security

LONDON: July 17.

The 15th Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire adopted a resolution declaring that balanced distribution of population within the Empire was essential to continued welfare and security and called for a conference of Home and Empire Governments, including colonies, to consult together, as early as possible, on the ways and means, financial or other, to develop migration schemes.

BRITAIN'S BEST MARKETS

"Political unrest and fear of war overshadowed commercial dealings," declared Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, speaking to the delegates of the Empire Chambers of Commerce, but between members of the British Commonwealth there was permanent friendship. They knew that whatever the circumstances, their markets were safe for each other. Therefore, trade between them could be carried on with absolute confidence. Britain's four best markets in 1938 were South Africa, Australia, India and Canada.

FOREIGN OFFICE OF EMPIRE

Sir Thomas Inskip described the Dominions Department as "the Foreign Office of the Empire." He declared that the Ottawa Agreements now represented the keystone of the Empire's economic system. They had given an undoubted stimulus to the United Kingdom trade as also Dominion trade.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE

In a letter regretting his inability to attend Mr. Chamberlain wrote:—

"In these difficult days the Empire's strength and the example it provides of successful co-operation between free peoples is one of the greatest forces making for peace in the world."—Reuter.

CEYLON'S INTRANSIGEANT ATTITUDE

No Alteration In Proposals About Repatriation Of Indians

SIMLA, July 17.

The proposed Indo-Ceylon trade talks have been postponed indefinitely, it is learned, following the final decision of the Ceylon Government not to alter their proposals for repatriation of Indians.

No official confirmation is available here of the reports from Ceylon that the rigour of the repatriation proposals are to be softened by certain modifications, such as real cases of hardships in which repatriates would be without a home in India would be exempted from the scheme. It appears that these modifications have been suggested mainly by the planting community but have found no favour either with the Government of Ceylon or with the Sinhalese public.

The Government of India's view is believed to be that no purpose would be served by the Ceylon Government's nominal agreement to include the position of Indians in the scope of the trade talks if that position was unilaterally altered before the talks took place.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST CEYLON GOVT. POLICY

Kurup Sees Colonial Office Official

LONDON: July 17.

Mr. Kurup, representing Indian workers in Ceylon, made representation against repatriation of Indian workers from Ceylon at the Colonial Office, where he saw Mr. Kemp, in charge of the Eastern Department, Mr. MacDonald being pre-occupied with the Palestine situation.

To-morrow Mr. Kurup will interview Colonel Muirhead at the India Office.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BOMB EXPLOSION

LONDON: July 17.

An incendiary bomb explosion occurred in the cloakroom and parcels office at Wolverhampton Station early this morning. The windows were blown out and the office was partially wrecked. No one was injured. The I.R.A. is believed to be responsible.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished virgin or girl widow, no caste or provincial restriction, for a young M.A., LL.B. respectable Brahaman Lawyer, Municipal Commissioner aged 28, noted in public and literary circles, son of well-known man. Apply Box 12035, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of a Gujarathi Teacher for the Mhow K. B. E. P. Memorial High School. The post carries a consolidated pay of Rs. 60 per month, on one year's probation with Provident Fund benefits. Only graduates with Gujarathi as second language with training or experience in teaching, need apply. Applications received after the 29th July, 1939, will not be considered. Apply to the Cantonment Executive Officer, Mhow. (631)

M. T. B. College, Surat—Wanted a demonstrator. Must be B.Sc. with Principal Physics. Apply before 25th July stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to the Principal. (621)

Wanted a Registered fully qualified nurse and Midwife. B.P.N.A. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 P.M. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials before 31st July 1939 to the Honorary Secretary V. J. Hospital, Committee, Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad 11th July, 1939. (601)

Automobile experts are always in demand. The rapid progress in manufacture and service of the modern automobile brings new opportunities to thousands of ambitious men. The F.M.C. Automobile Course will make you a trained man with first class prospects. Call or write for prospectus: French Motor Car Co. Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (356A)

347. LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Mortgages:—Loans arranged on Immovable Properties in Bombay and Suburbs at moderate interest. Apply:—Estates Valuation and Engineering Co. "Prince Aly Khan Building", 20, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 20669. (12046)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY PROHIBITION NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that a temporary Foreign Liquor Permit Office will be opened from 19th July, 1939, on the 1st Floor of the Development Building in the Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, for the grant of interim permits for possession of Foreign liquor for consumption only, in Bombay City and Island of Salsette, from 1st August 1939, to persons who satisfy the conditions, prescribed in Government Order No. 18(a) (ii) of G. R., R.D., No. 3743/39, dated 14th July, 1939 and announced in the Press on that date.

Applications for permits should be in the prescribed form which can be obtained on payment of Re. 1/- at the above Office. Application forms, duly filled in, should be delivered at the Permit Office either in person or by a representative, and a receipt obtained.

The applicant should present the receipt personally on the date endorsed at the foot of the receipt and inquire regarding the result of the application. If the applicant's request has been granted an interim permit will on that date be delivered to him on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/-.

To avoid delay applicants are requested to tender the requisite amounts in rupees.

The office hours will be:

11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays.

11 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

E. G. TAYLOR.
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 15th July, 1939.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores comprising Asbestos goods, cane and bamboo baskets, date and Goa brooms, white chalk, lime stone, cuttle fish bones, moulding sand, etc. Tender form can be obtained from this Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 9th August, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) (578)

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

Wagon shortage occurs during the busy traffic season commencing from December each year. The Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby request all Coal Consumers to lay in coal stocks from now up to the end of November in order that their concerns may not be inconvenienced for want of coal during the next busy traffic season because of wagon shortage. The Committee hope that all Coal Consumers will co-operate with the Committee and the carrying Railways in this measure to improve the wagon position during the next busy season.

A. ORR.
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta, Dated the 7th July 1939. (586)

270. PALMISTS

Professor Gupta Municipal Commissioner available whole day at Lakshmi Building, Kalbadevi. Fee minimum one Rupee. (12045)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shirts Reduced Fancy Poplin Rs. 4-8; Semi Dress Rs. 6-8; Full Dress Rs. 7-8; Celanese Art Silk Rs. 8-12; Lisle Thread Sports Rs. 3-12 Asquiths, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (622)

Public Notices

WANTED.

WANTED for the G.I.P. Railway School, Itarsi, a Certified Trained TEACHER with Kindergarten qualifications and knowledge of Music. Pay Rs. 80-10-100, on probation for one year. Age between 20 and 40 years. Quarters provided for which rent will be charged.

Candidates must pass a medical examination and have the following sight standard:—

(a) Distant Vision 6/9, Nil with or without glasses.
(b) Near Vision Sn 0-6, Nil with or without glasses.

Applications accompanied by copies of certificates should be sent by Post addressed to the Chairman, Railway School Board, Resident Engineer, Khandwa. Interview at applicant's expenses. (603)

BOMBAY PROHIBITION NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that Offices for the issue of interim permits for possession and use for personal consumption only, of Ganja, Bhang or Opium in Bombay City and Island of Salsette, from 1st August 1939, to persons who are certified by Registered Medical Practitioners to be addicted to any of these drugs, will be opened from 20th July 1939 at the following places:

1. Central Excise Station, Behind Royal Opera House, near Sandhurst Bridge.
2. Office of the Excise Inspector, 'Rockdale' Byramji Jijibhoy Road, Bandra.
3. Office of the Excise Inspector, Station Road, Thana.

Certificates should be in the prescribed form which can be obtained free of charge at any of the above Offices.

For those who are too poor to obtain certificates from Registered Medical Practitioners arrangements have been made at the J. J. Hospital for examination and issue of certificates to such persons free of charge on any day except Sunday between the hours of 2 P.M. and 3 P.M.

Permits will be issued to applicants on their presenting the requisite certificates, and on payment of a fee of Annas 8.

No permits will be issued in favour of children.

The office hours will be:

11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays.

11 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

E. G. TAYLOR.
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 17th July, 1939. 639.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAMDAS NAROTAMDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors resided at 2nd Bholwada outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1.) TULSIDAS NAROTAMDAS and (2.) HIRAGAVRI, widow of Purshotamdas Narotamdas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the former a Pearl Merchant, both residing at 104 C. P. Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esqr., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of July, 1939.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys. 632.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying 30" C. I. Delivery Pipe Line for the Interstage Pumping Station at Gomtipur.

Copy of specification with Drawing can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

Earnest Money should accompany the tender at the rate of one per cent.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, and sent to him so as to reach him on or before 22nd August 1939, at 4 p.m.

Dated 13-7-1939.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality. 630

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. INSOLVENCY NO. 163 OF 1939.

Re: HIRALAL KALIDAS, of Bombay, till lately carrying on business in silk and cotton piece goods in the name of H. N. Joshi and Co., at Mangaldas Market ... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. Valiram Sons., a firm: ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 14th day of July, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar. 637.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHAVJI VALJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Suti tenure situate, lying and being at Kandivli near Malad in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, admeasuring 1165 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by Ghod Bunder Road, East by a private passage, on the South by the property of Cooverji Vassanji and on the North by the property of Nayansukhlal Harilal Pandia.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1939.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (629)

2ND WEEK

IRENE DUNNE CHARLES BOYER

LOVE AFFAIR

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Rs. 1-2 Seats may now be booked by 'Phone.

As. 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 A.M. All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.

BOOK NOW FOR THE GREATEST SCREEN SENSATION OF ANY YEAR

BROUGHT BY WARNER BROS.

IN

CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY

FROM FRI., JULY 21ST.

THE PICTURE WITH A GRIP

SAGAR'S

THE ONLY WAY

NOW IN 9TH WEEK.

AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.

3rd ZENANA Show

YOU MUST SEE THE DREAM SCENE

IN

Sadhana

SAGAR'S Psychological Social SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, FREM ADIB & HARISH

—Directors—

V. C. DESAI & M. THAKORE

Now proving popular at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4-30 7-15 & 10 P.M.

INDIAN FILM CRAFT'S

LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

A CLASS PICTURE with a MASS APPEAL

My Eyes

Supreme Pictures' First Sensational Hit

Produced at RANJIT STUDIOS

Director. DWARKA KHOSLA

with KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR, and others

Now proving popular at

WEST-END

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m.

IT'S A Supreme Release

SECOND WEEK

Fearless NADIA

In

Director HOMI WADIA'S

Punjab Mail

with

JOHN CAVAS, S. MANSOOR, PUNJAB KA BETA, ROLLS ROYCE KI BETI and a

Thousand others

LAMINGTON

TO-DAY: 4-45, 7-30, 10-15 P.M.

PROTEST AGAINST SCINDIA'S SCHEME

The Secretary of the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has addressed the following letter to the Managing Agents of the Scindnia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd..

With reference to your circular letters dated 26th May, 1939 and 8th July, 1939, respectively, issued to the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., my Committee have instructed me to write to you as follows:—

In the opinion of my Committee the enterprise on which the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is made to launch by its Board of Directors is one which is highly speculative and likely to entail enormous financial loss on the Company's Shareholders.

My Committee have in the past repeatedly emphasised this point but evidently your Board of Directors have ignored their representations. Even the revised offer in the aforesaid Circular of 8th July to the effect that the Directors are prepared to buy up the Ordinary Shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Rs. 275 per Share and the Preference Shares at Rs. 300 per Share provided the Shareholders concerned sign a Power of Attorney does not in the least improve the position.

The quotation for Bombay Steam Ordinary Shares prior to the circular dated 26th May 1939 was in the vicinity of Rs. 220. The Ordinary Shares are at present quoted at about Rs. 250. This means that on the basis of the first circular referred to above the Scindia Steam offers to pay Rs. 80 per share in excess of the market value ruling at the time of the Circular in question and in case of the second circular the Directors are paying Rs. 55 in excess of the said market value, not to speak of the additional cost of stamp on the Power of Attorney which the Scindia Company has also offered to bear.

That is not all. Even if Scindia Company succeeds in securing at such a large sacrifice shares in sufficient number to be able to secure the managing agency of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., which appears to be its real objective, it will have to pay heavy damages to the present Managing Agents who have, we understand, an agreement with the Company extending over a lengthy period. The damages that are likely to be assessed in the normal course of events will be at least on the basis of 18 years' loss of income to the present Managing Agents on the footing of the past agency income.

My Committee wonder whether the Directors have fully realised the grave implications of what they are doing.

Again, when my Committee consider the fact that the Scindia Company has already purchased Ratnagar Steam at a heavy cost of Rs. 10,00,000 and has advanced nearly Rs. 15,00,000 to the Indian Co-operative with the object of obtaining control over its management, my Committee cannot but point out that the attempt which is being made at present by the Directors will launch the Shareholders of the Scindia Company in a more or less speculative deal of a rather hazardous character against which my Committee take this opportunity of protesting once again.

INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR THRIFT

Workers' Co-Op. Society's New Programme

"As businessmen, we must take things as they are and making allowances for human nature chalk out a line of work which should appeal to number of societies in general without giving them any impression of undue interference in their personal likes and dislikes," said Mr. B. S. Dabke, presiding over a meeting of the representatives of the Co-operative societies of Industrial Workers convened by Mr. S. G. Almoula, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatve Societies.

The Assistant Registrar in welcoming the representatives said that though the results achieved in the sphere of co-operation during a period of 30 years can be said to be satisfactory, it is necessary to intensify efforts so as to cover every aspect of the life of the Industrial workers co-operatively

Resolutions were then adopted requesting Societies to launch an intensive campaign for promoting thrift among members by providing home-saving boxes to organise consumers' stores, devise measures for providing healthy and cheap recreation for their members by starting Gymnasiums, Indian Games Excursions, etc. The meeting also passed a resolution welcoming the campaign launched by the Government to stamp out illiteracy and requesting Societies to assist the campaign by liberal donations and by opening libraries and Reading Rooms. The problems of Housing and cheap Medical aid for Industrial workers were also discussed and it was decided to take suitable measures in consultation with the employers and Government to have the requirements of the workers attended to.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Ratansi Khatau, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Labour Officer, E. D. Sasson Group Mills, Mr. Gokhale, Labour Officer, Mill-owners' Association.

STUDENT WORKER JAILED

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. A. Z. Khan, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, sentenced Sree Narayan Mandal, Secretary of the North Calcutta Students' Federation, to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 or one month more on a charge of sedition.

The prosecution was a sequel to a speech delivered by the accused on April 1, at Deshbandhu Park in a meeting held to celebrate the "Anti-Constitution Day".

The defence was that the accused did not mean to excite any hatred or disaffection and that his object was to denounce the cult of non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi which was not likely to succeed against the present system of Government.

In sentencing the accused, the Magistrate remarked "In bringing home his point, the accused used expressions and made insinuations which were decidedly calculated to create hatred and excite a feeling of disaffection towards the Government. He attempted to play on the sentiments of the audience, which consisted of about 100 Bengalis, by making it appear to them that the Government were coercing people into accepting whatever they wanted to inflict on them by show of military force and violence and that they were also exploiting the country.

"A feeling of repulsion and disaffection is natural towards a Government which has to resort to violence and bayonets for introducing legislative and other means instead of doing these things constitutionally and which exploits the country to its own advantage; and it was apparently for exciting such a feeling that the accused made insinuations with a view to preparing the ground for a revolution which was his objective. The observations were of a kind as could not have but created a feeling of hatred and disaffection towards the Government".

Mr. J. K. Mukherjee, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. C. Gupta, counsel, with Mr. Prafulla Ghose represented the accused.

GREAT GOING

in POONA as well as in BOMBAY!

Enthusiastic Audiences are greeting "DURGA" at the Paramount Talkies, Poona, since Friday last, "DURGA'S" success in Poona surpasses recent Bombay Talkies successes there!

DEVIKA RANI

in

BOMBAY TALKIES' ROMANCE OF RURAL LIFE

'Durga'

with

RAMA SHUKUL

With 6 other stars.

Daily at 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m.

ROXY

TALKIES New Queens Road

Hear Song hits from "DURGA" on H. M. V. Records.

FOURTH Full House Drawing Week!

Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Marathi Musical

SANT TULSIDAS

Starring: PAGNIS, Vasanti; Leela Chitnis, & K. Datey

Directed by JAYANT DESAI

Daily 4, 7 & 10.

Sat, Sun. & Holidays at 1 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association was held on Friday in the Secondary Training College. After the Annual Report and the Statement of Accounts were passed, the following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1939-40.

President: Rev. L. Raymond, Vice-President: Miss S. Panandikar. Joint Secretaries: Mr. C. A. Christie and Miss M. D. Shroff.

Treasurer: Mr. C. S. Kodkani.

Ordinary members:—Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Mrs. P. B. Nariman, Mr. N. V. Chitnis, Mr. A. L. Mazumdar and Mr. B. M. Kapadia.

The office of the Association is the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Bombay.

600 DHOBIS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

More than 600 washermen employed under various washing companies have struck work following termination of 15 days' notice given by them to the companies to grant their demands.

On the 30th June last the workers at their meeting decided to demand Rs. 2-8 for every hundred clothes and one anna per each silk or other delicate cloth. Accordingly they wrote to the companies and gave them fifteen days' time to consider the matter. But the companies kept silent.

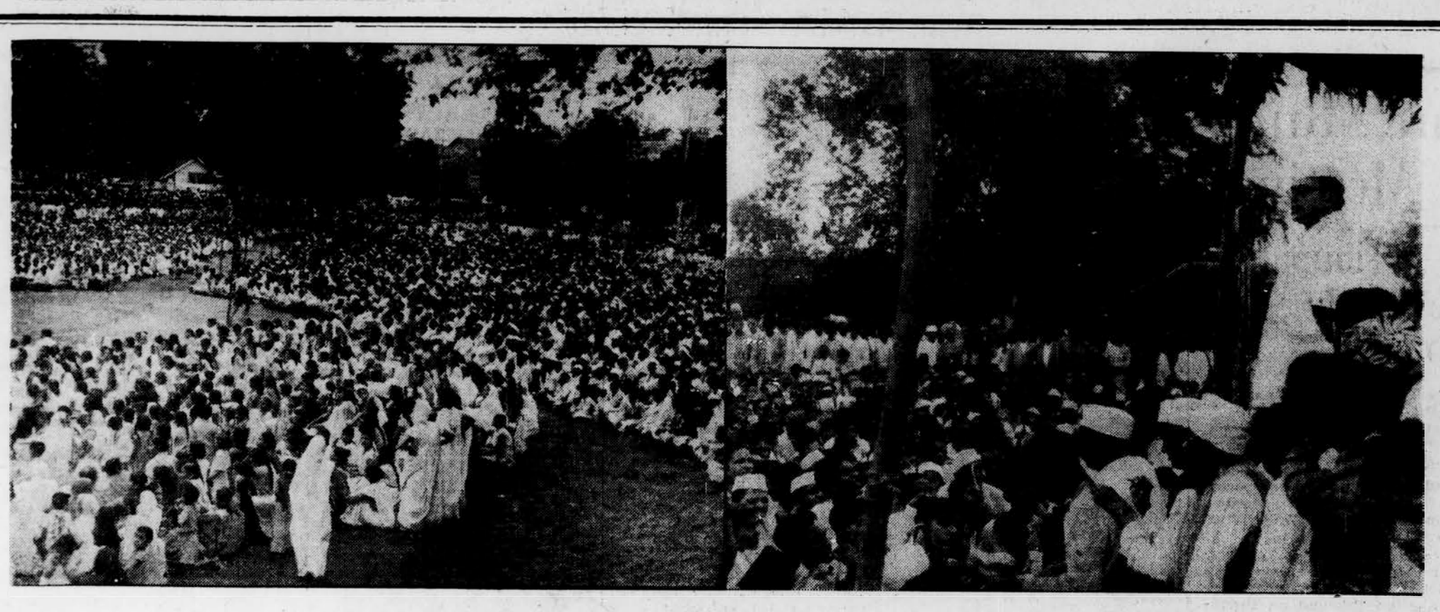
As soon as the news of the strike was conveyed to the companies some of them gave written agreements granting these demands.

Workers are firm under the leadership of Mr. Mohammad Shahid.

'Hilal' Press Strike Continues.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The strike in the 'Hilal" Press continues. Due to vigorous picketing instituted by the strikers only a few copies of the "Daily Hilal" could be brought out to-day.



A section of the gathering at Ahmedabad which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed. In the other picture he is addressing a meeting at Godhra.

Tributes To Horniman

BIRTHDAY PARTY AT JUHU

The sixty-sixth birthday of Mr. B. G. Horniman was celebrated on Sunday evening with great enthusiasm at Juhu, when Mr. Mumtaz Ali, the well-known star of the Bombay Talkies, and Mr. S. Raghavan gave a tea party to which the staff of the "Bombay Sentinel," members of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar", many other journalists and a large number of friends and admirers of Mr. Horniman who included Rai Bahadur Chunilal were invited.

After light refreshments and a musical entertainment provided by Mrs. P. Sundara Raghaviah, the guests assembled in the main hall to congratulate Mr. Horniman on his birthday and to wish him many more years of happiness and success.

Mr. Waman Kabadi, Editor of the "Indian Readers Digest," who began the round of speeches, referred to his long association with Mr. Horniman and said that in all those years he had learned to appreciate the many qualities of head and heart of Mr. Horniman but his associates liked him even more for his qualities of the heart than of the head.

Mr. T. K. Menon said that it was Mr. Horniman's speciality to do everything in his power to encourage struggling young men to come forward in life and in these days of unemployment and severe competition it was an attitude which one rarely experienced anywhere at all.

BEST-DRESSED MAN

Mr. Radha, the cartoonist, said that he happened to see Mr. Horniman for the first time in 1913 when the "Bombay Chronicle" was just started and the popularity of Mr. Horniman was going up by leaps and bounds. At that time Mr. Horniman and Lord Willingdon, who was then the Governor of Bombay, were considered the two best dressed men in India.

Mr. Ahmed Abbas offered his felicitations to Mr. Horniman on his birthday because he was responsible for the creation of a number of journalists in India.

LEADER OF OPINION.

Mr. Chidambaram said that Mr. Horniman was not only a great Journalist himself but he was the maker of great journalists. He inspired his colleagues with the confidence which was the hallmark of his activity and trained them up in the qualities which he himself possessed.

Mr. I. A. Ezekiel said that there were two points about Mr. Horniman that struck him most, one was his indomitable courage another was his democratic spirit.

Finally he referred to the serious illness through which Mr. Horniman passed last Christmas and said that he saw Mr. Horniman in his true worth on that occasion when he was battling with death itself. With the spirit that dominated Mr. Horniman right through the illness the speaker felt absolutely confident, in spite of the gravity of the illness, that Mr. Horniman would come victorious out of the battle as he ultimately did.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Horniman suitably replied, thanking all the speakers for their kind tributes which he knew came from their hearts. He could not fully express what a pleasure it had been to him to find so many of his friends and colleagues round him on this occasion. He felt that he had reached a great age and was rather appalled at the wishes expressed for his continued long life and prosperity, especially as life went on but the material prosperity was yet to come. However he could not himself avoid sharing the wish that he might live for a few more years and make them years of further activity in the profession he loved.

Some of the speakers had referred to the influence he had exercised in raising the status of journalism in India, but there was one thing that was still a great grief to him and that was he had not been successful in increasing the material prosperity of the profession which was still the most poorly paid profession in the country.

Referring to the crisis through which he had recently passed Mr. Horniman said it was true that he battled for his life. During his periods of unconsciousness and delirium he had some lucid moments in which he gathered the impression that he was not expected to live and he made up his mind that he would fight for his life.

He wanted to thank every body for the sympathy they displayed at the time and paid a tribute specially to Mr. Mumtaz Ali and Mr. Raghavan. "If they had not been at my side" said Mr. Horniman "when that terrible crisis arose, I don't think I should be alive to-day." He also expressed his appreciation of the sympathy and help of Mr. Ezekiel at the time.

Mr. Horniman was profusely garlanded and received several gifts, among which was a handsome silver and cut glass salad dish from the editorial staff of the "Sentinel."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona East (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

CIVIC WELCOME TO SUBHAS BOSE

Cuddalore Council's Decision

CUDDALORE, (By Mail.)

At a special meeting of the Cuddalore Municipality held under the Presidency of Mr. V. S. Ramanujachariar it was resolved to present an address of welcome to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose during his forthcoming visit to the town. A committee consisting of Messrs. R. Baradarajam Pillai, G. Devanawaswami Naidu, D. Annuswami Mudaliar, T. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, C. S. Nataraja Ayyar and Chairman was formed to draft the address and place it before the Council for approval.

Sequel To Refusal To Pay Rent Before Vacating

BOMBAY, Monday.

Wasudeo Keshav Pillai was arrested on a charge of causing stab wounds to Govinda Apayya Nair, and was placed to-day before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

It appears that the accused and the complainant, who were putting up together in a room at Mohammad Moosabux Building, had some difference of opinion.

On July 14, the accused asked the complainant to vacate the room and demanded his share of the rent due. The complainant, it was stated, refused to pay his share of the rent. Thereupon, a wordy quarrel ensued between them, which developed into a hand to hand fight, in which the accused is alleged to have stabbed the complainant just above his heart. The accused was with a knife in his hand, and was handed over to the Police.

It was also stated that the complainant bit off the left lobe of the accused He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a serious condition and his dying deposition was recorded.

The accused has been remanded to Police custody till July 30, pending further investigations.

FOREST FIRE IN PALESTINE

25,000 Pines Destroyed

JERUSALEM.

Some 25,000 pine trees were destroyed in a large fire which broke out recently in the King George V Memorial Forest on the Jewish National Fund land in the Nazareth hills.

The forest was planted by subscriptions from Jewry throughout the British Empire.—Reuter.

City Police Postings

71 Officers And 1,600 Constables For Prohibition Dept.

The following changes in the posting of officers of Bombay City Police from 1st August 1939 are notified:

Inspectors.

Inspector Rao Saheb Dera to officiate as Superintendent, Prohibition Department.

Inspector B. D. Savant from Lamington Road Police Station to Prohibition Department.

Inspector W. H. Taylor in charge of Pydhonie Police Station to C.I.D. Branch in place of Inspector Watkin, C.I.D., proceeded on leave.

Inspector R. G. Paull from Nagpada to Bhoiwada.

Inspector R. G. Tawde from Bhoiwada to Nagpada.

Deputy Inspector Gibbs from Colaba to Nagpada.

Sub-Inspectors.

Sub-Inspector Gadre from Lamington to Palton Road.

Sub-Inspector Patker from Pydhownie to Esplanade.

Sergeant O'Grady from Princess Street to Esplanade.

Sub-Inspector Saugor from Gamdevi to Princess Street.

Sergeant Keating from Nagpada to Kalachowky.

Sergeant Blackwell from Kingsway to Byculla.

Sub-Inspector Major from De Lisle Road to Kingsway.

Sub-Inspector Hallam from Kingsway to De Lisle Road.

Sub-Inspector D. A. Koregaonkar from De Lisle Road Police Station to the Anti-Gambling Squad (C. I. D.)

PROMOTIONS.

Deputy Inspector Wilkinson has been promoted to be Inspector of Kingsway.

Sub-Inspector Wani has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Kalachowky to Princess Street.

Deputy Inspector Scott has been promoted to be Inspector and transferred from Bhoiwada to Pydhonie.

Sub-Inspector Pednekar has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Colaba to Dongri.

Deputy Inspectors Kurvadekar, Twiss, Choudhary, Burbon and Saunders have been promoted to be Inspectors and transferred from Section to Prohibition Department.

Sub-Inspector Thomas has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Kalachowki to Pydhonie.

Sub-Inspector J. K. Savant has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from the Anti-Gambling Squad, C. I. D. to Kingsway Police Station.

Sergeant R. W. Race has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Crime Branch to C.I.D., Palton Road.

Sub-Inspector Kale has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Palton Road to Maharbouri.

Sub-Inspector A V Parab has been promoted to be Deputy Inspector and transferred from Esplanade to Bhoiwada.

Deputy-Inspector Sorabji has been promoted to be Inspector and transferred from Maharboudi to Lamington Road.

Twenty-three officers under training at Naigaum Head Quarters are posted to different Police stations from 1st. August 1939.

PROHIBITION DEPT.

Seventy-one Police Officers including Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. Sub-Inspectors have been transferred from City Police force and 1,600 Police Constables including Hawaldars have been transferred from different sections to Prohibition Department.

THE PRESENT

GIVEN BY THE OLD MOUNTAINEER OF ZILLERTAL TO HIS GRANDSON LEAVING FOR BRAZIL.

When a foreigner ascends the Tyrolean valley of Zillertal as far as the village of Saint Gertrude, after he has seen the waterfall situated in this narrow valley, he is sure to be shown the second wonder of this village: old Rainer. He is now more than ninety years old and everything that now takes place is so strange to him that he hardly understands how small his Tyrol has become since the Great War where his only son died the death of a hero. But, as is often the case with very old people he faithfully retains the memory of all past events. When he is not too deeply plunged in his dreams, he is very fond of speaking of his memories, but even these are told now with a touch of sadness, for his principal adventure took place seventy years ago: this was connected with the bloody adventure of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the romantic Habsburg prince, who paid with his life for his dream of a Mexican Empire.

Rainer was still quite a young man when he went with a few hundred more Austrians in 1864 to follow the Archduke Maximilian who was going to his exotic empire. It was Napoleon III who, thanks to his intrigues, awarded the Austrian prince with the crown of Montezuma. But this empire was purely chimerical; it lasted three years, but in the end dissolved in blood. At the close, those remaining of the Austrian legion were besieged by the rebels in Vera-Cruz. Nevertheless, their morale was good; the Emperor Maximilian had left the capital with the remaining faithful troops to go to the aid of the legion.

Vera-Cruz, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, was, according to old Rainer, a veritable paradise in its tropical splendour. But, when in May the torrential rains transformed this region of dunes into absolute marshes, the country became a hell. The unhealthy mists arising from the marshes sowed sickness and death (at that time scientists were ignorant of the origin of malaria and the part played by mosquitoes in carrying this malady). The "Chicanos" (as the natives were called) were all attacked by fevers in the trenches and perished in great numbers, for they had no faith in the white man's medicine. When the news arrived that the good Emperor Maximilian had been shot by the insurgents at Queretaro, the Austrians—knowing that all was over—returned to their country with broken hearts but in perfect health. Their valiant doctor (old Rainer always finishes on this note) kept them well with the marvellous natural product given by God: Quinine.

When, at the end of the great War, a group of young Tyroleans, who refused to accept the new masters of the country, decided to found a Tyrolean colony in the heart of the virgin forest in Brazil and courageously map out a new existence, old Rainer's grandson also left with them. His grandfather, when giving him his blessing, handed him a sealed box. When the old man sees anybody approaching him, he always shows them a dirty and tattered letter.

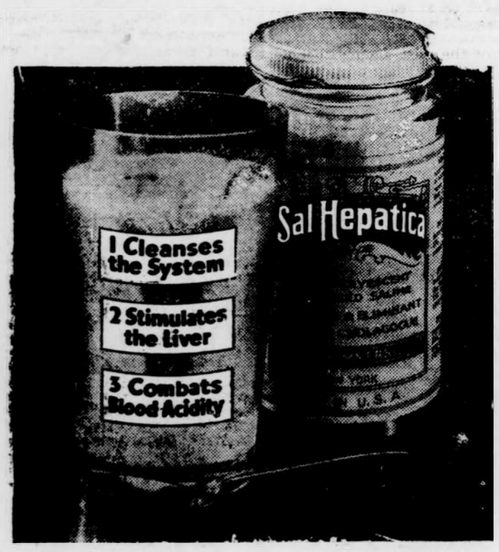
". . . . . and of all the presents I received, the most precious is yours, dear Grandfather. My health and strength to work, after God and your blessing, I owe to . . . Quinine, which has preserved me from malaria. Amongst the numerous friends that I have made in this hospitable country is a young doctor, who has advised me to make daily use of your precious present. He told me that to escape the dread malaria it is only necessary to take a regular dose of 6 grains of quinine. As frequently happens, if one of my comrades is stricken with malaria we give him 18 grains for a period of 5 to 7 days and I am happy to tell you that in every case he has fully recovered."

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN KARACHI

KARACHI, July 17.

The Karachi District Congress Committee has chalked out a prohibition programme for the district with a view to conducting propaganda against the drink evil.

The campaign was inaugurated last evening when a procession was taken out from the Rambaugh Recreation Ground. The procession after passing through the main streets of the city, terminated at a public meeting at the Ground.—United Press.



Now you know

why Doctors have recommended Sal Hepatica for 40 years

- for CONSTIPATION
- for DIGESTIVE Upsets
- for BILIOUSNESS
- for LIVERISHNESS
- for HEADACHE
- for LASSITUDE
- for RHEUMATISM
- for OVERWEIGHT

A morning glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica is the finest system regulator you can take. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener and antacid combined: a 3-way tonic! The gentle but thorough laxative action of Sal Hepatica enables your system to get rid of wastes and toxins by *natural* means. Containing tonic spa minerals, Sal Hepatica stimulates the liver and flow of bile from the gall-bladder. When the bile flows freely digestion improves. Your liver can do its important work of extracting poisons from the blood-stream. Your kidneys are no longer overstrained.

Balanced alkaline constituents maintain the body's ALKALINE RESERVE. This is essential for perfect health. What a wonderful difference these three tonic actions make to you! Biliousness and digestive upsets disappear. You have more energy—feel and *look* altogether brighter and happier! Sal Hepatica is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Get a bottle today.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

THE MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE - COMBATS ACIDITY

MUTTER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD., Post Box 713, BOMBAY.

New Procedure Rules For B. P. C. C. Meetings

Election Dispute Tribunal's Reports Raise Lively Discussion

Certain additional rules of procedure and amendments to Constitution of the B. P. C. C. in the light of the recent A. I. C. C. decision were adopted at a special meeting of the B. P. C. C. on Monday. Sjt. N. T. Master presided.

Election Disputes

At an urgent meeting, which immediately followed the special meeting, certain resolutions, based on the report of the Election Tribunal in regard to election disputes in "D" and "G" Wards (Girgaum and Dadar), were discussed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR B.P.C.C.

An important motion was for constituting an Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C., Mr. Lele moved addition of 4 non-officials to the five officials. These together would form the Executive Committee.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta suggested inclusion of six non-officials in order to assure a non-official majority. The suggestion was accepted and it was resolved that "the Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C. shall consist of 11 members consisting of the President, Vice-President, two General Secretaries, and the Treasurer, and six members of the committee elected by the members of the committee by a distributive vote.

"If any difference of opinion arises on any question brought before a meeting of the Executive, the question shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. In case of an equality of votes the presiding person shall have a second or casting vote". The following resolution was passed in regard to the Election Disputes' Rules.

"The Election Disputes Rules at present in force and published as Appendix B to the B. P. C. C. constitution shall remain in force until the Working Committee lays down rules under Art XI (d) of the Congress Constitution". A new Clause was added in regard to the nominations for the D. C. C's. "Any duly qualified member on the Rolls of a D. C. C., who satisfies the requirements of Art VII and Art VIII (c) of the constitution, may be nominated for the office of a member of the Council of the said District Congress Committee".

In the light of the A. I. C. C. resolutions, a duly qualified member is one who wears khadi, does not deal in foreign cloth, a teetotaller and who does not trade in drink etc.

Article X which referred to the convening of joint conference of the Councils of the D.C.C.'s and the B.P.C.C. which was proposed to be deleted was retained at the instance of Mr. K. F. Nariman who pleaded that such a conference would help towards co-ordination of Congress work in the city.

It was agreed that the Constitution Sub-Committee should frame rules of procedure for such conferences.

AMENDMENTS AND ADJOURNMENTS

The following additional rules of procedure regarding amendments and adjournments in the B.P.C.C., were adopted:

"As soon as a motion is moved, reasonable time shall be given to members who wish to move amendments and may submit the same in writing to the President.

"Every amendment, which has been submitted as aforesaid, shall be moved in the order to be determined by the President.

"When all the aforesaid amendments are moved, the President shall call upon the movers of the amendments to make their submissions in the order in which the amendments are moved, and, thereafter, no more amendment shall be moved except with the previous permission of the President except amendments to amendments already moved.

"A motion for adjourning the consideration or the further consideration of a question or a motion for adjourning the meeting may be put to vote forthwith that is to say, without any member being allowed to speak.

"When a motion is moved for an adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, the President shall determine whether the matter is sufficiently urgent and sufficiently important to require the normal business of the House being disturbed and if he determines in the affirmative the House shall proceed to the consideration of the said motion for adjournment."

This completed the work of the special meeting.

When the business of the urgent meeting was taken up Mr. S. K. Patil drew the attention of the B.P.C.C. to the reports of the Election Tribunal on the disputes from D and G Wards. He drew attention to a serious point raised by the Tribunal in regard to a membership book which was "purchased" by one person from another in whose possession it was. Mr. Patil moved that the Election Tribunal be asked to make the necessary inquiries in the matter.

PURELY ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami pointed out that the matter was not for the Tribunal to inquire as it was not an election dispute. It was purely administrative in that the book was issued by an authority competent to issue the book. It would have to be found out who issued the book and to whom and the circumstances in which it came to be "purchased". It was a serious matter. He, therefore, suggested that the Executive of the B.P.C.C. should inquire into the matter and report to the B.P.C.C.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mr. Patil, thereupon suggested an independent Committee and moved:

"That Sjt. Motichand Kapadia (Chairman), Sjt. Vasantram Jamietram and Sjt. K. K. Shah be requested, on behalf of the B.P.C.C. thoroughly to investigate into the allegation made by Sjt. N. N. Menon in the course of the proceedings of the Election Tribunal while his complaint in regard to Dadar Ward Council Election was being heard that the whole membership book containing the form in which Dr. Naravane had enrolled himself was purchased by ——from a person who was in possession of this book and make a report to the B.P.C.C. as early as possible."

The motion was agreed to.

PROCEDURE OBJECTED TO.

In regard to D Ward election dispute and the Tribunal's report thereon, Mr. Patil moved:

"That Sjt. Madhavrao V. Godbole, who acted as the Returning Officer in the election of the Managing Council of the Girgaum D. C.C. be requested to have a recount of the votes polled in the said election, after taking into consideration the disputed votes, in the manner suggested by the Election Tribunal in the Report".

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami pointed out that the Returning Officer did not realise his responsibility, nor did he know his exact duty. He then drew the attention of the House to the procedure suggested by the Tribunal in regard to the recounting and validation of the "disputed" votes which the Returning Officer had refused to count.

Mr. Patil raised a point of order that the Tribunal's report was submitted only for the information of the House and no discussion should arise.

Mr. Nagindas Master upheld the point of order.

Mr. Narayanaswami moved that in suggesting the procedure, it had made, for counting disputed votes and their validation, the Election Tribunal had acted outside its competence.

Mr. Patil again rose to a point of order and the resolution was ruled out of order.

BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

The House accepted the recommendation and estimates of the Estates Committee for the extension of the Sarojini Cottage and sanctioned the expenditure incurred during the past month.

The next item on the agenda was consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly asking for the B.P.C.C.'s views on the two Bills of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Bhogilal D Lala respectively. Mrs. Munshi's Bill provides for the prevention of bigamous marriages among Hindus. Mr. Lala's Bill provides for the dissolution and nullity of marriage among Hindus.

The House appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Rajaram Panday and C. K. Narayanaswami to prepare a statement on the two Bills.

The House then adjourned "sine die".

All India Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	91	75	0.5	10.2	+2.6
Amraoti	78	71	0.2	7.7	—4.0
Akola	78	73	0.1	10.7	+0.2
Ahmedabad	85	78	—	6.0	—4.3
Ajmer	91	78	—	2.4	—3.8
Ahmednagar	75	70	0.1	6.7	—0.3
Ambala	95	79	—	7.7	—0.3
Allahabad	89	79	—	10.9	+0.3
Benares	90	78	—	11.2	+0.6
Bareilly	93	77	0.4	11.4	—1.1
BOMBAY	83	78	0.1	35.9	+1.8
Bangalore	80	65	T	5.7	+0.4
Bhopal	74	71	2.7	30.4	—
Baroda	84	77	0.2	9.2	—
Belgaum	74	68	1.2	31.5	+14.9
Bahawalpore	100	82	—	1.3	—0.3
Bijapur	81	71	—	6.9	+2.3
Bellary	90	75	—	1.9	—0.9
Bhavnagar	87	78	—	8.5	+1.0
Chittagong	85	75	0.4	32.5	+0.2
Calcutta	92	79	—	19.7	+0.8
Cuttack	87	75	—	13.1	—3.2
Cawnpore	91	79	0.4	8.8	+0.6
Calicut	85	76	0.1	58.9	+7.9
Colombo	84	73	0.7	11.9	+0.5
Cheerapunji	70	65	0.7	201.6	+42.4
Cocanada	91	78	—	5.8	—2.3
Cochin	83	74	0.4	57.7	+16.3
Dehra Dun	89	76	—	19.8	—2.7
Delhi	88	79	0.1	5.2	—2.6
Dehra I. Khan	95	79	—	0.1	—1.7
Desa	98	76	0.1	1.9	—4.8
Dalhousie	—	—	1.4	17.8	—0.4
Fort Sandeman	100	76	—	2.9	+1.1
Gorakhpur	92	80	0.1	15.0	+0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	73	—	6.7	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	77	—	—	—2.0
Indore	75	72	0.1	12.8	+1.7
Jhansi	87	75	3.6	13.6	+2.8
Jubbulpore	74	71	2.3	22.4	+6.0
Jacobabad	104	95	—	—	—0.7
Jaipur	89	79	—	4.1	—2.7
Karachi	85	78	—	—	—2.4
Kodaikanal	65	51	—	4.1	—2.8
Khandwa	77	72	0.4	10.2	+0.2
Lucknow	95	80	—	8.0	—2.4
Ludhiana	91	72	0.3	4.9	—2.3
Lahore	89	75	T	4.7	+0.1
Lyallpur	88	73	0.2	3.5	+0.7
Multan	98	83	—	2.6	+1.1
Mysore	80	66	0.1	2.2	—2.3
Madras	99	82	—	2.2	—1.7
Marmagoa	82	76	0.3	48.5	—
Malegaon	77	72	0.2	9.6	+2.6
Mussoorie	72	61	—	20.9	+4.1
Mahableshwar	64	59	3.2	104.6	+10.2
Mount Abu	73	65	0.2	3.7	—12.0
Masulipatam	97	78	—	7.2	—0.9
Mandalay	93	78	—	3.6	—4.1
Mangalore	84	75	0.4	66.2	+6.9
Meerut	—	—	—	8.8	+0.2
Mercara	68	63	1.7	43.7	—5.2
Nagpur	77	69	1.2	18.4	+1.6
Ootacamund	57	52	0.1	12.6	+1.6
Patna	91	80	0.2	13.4	—1.3
Peshawar	89	77	—	0.6	—0.4
Poona	76	69	0.2	9.4	+0.9
Port Blair	83	79	T	32.8	+2.5
Quetta	70	60	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	79	70	—	14.9	—2.9
Rawalpindi	88	71	—	5.8	—
Rangoon	86	74	0.9	31.2	+1.9
Ratnagiri	82	73	0.8	71.5	+23.5
Rajkot	86	79	—	2.7	—7.8
Sialkot	89	74	—	7.0	+
Srinagar	79	63	0.1	1.2	—
Sholapur	85	71	0.1	6.9	—0.2
Shillong	74	64	2.0	32.6	+6.9
Simla	69	59	0.5	14.2	—2.0
Surat	83	79	T	11.9	—5.8
Salem	96	74	—	6.1	+1.1
Trichinopoly	95	78	—	3.8	+1.6
Trivandrum	83	73	1.0	17.7	—0.1
Vizagapatam	91	78	—	4.9	—2.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hors. 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 31.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.88 inches.

Weather remark, Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 17-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Rainfall In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

The highest amount of rain which fell anywhere in the city on Sunday was just 15 cents at Matunga; and this to Bombay is hardly any rainfall.

Monday also opened cool and sunless but as the day advanced it grew somewhat warm, which is a sign of its early resumption. Weather prophets feel that the break in the monsoon has nearly run its course and another instalment of heavy rain is expected in a couple of days.

The rainfall figures for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on July 17, with the figures for the corresponding period last year are as follows:—

This Year	Last Year.
Colaba 12 cents	38 cents.
Fort 10 cents	88 cents.
Byculla 14 cents	35 cents.
Matunga 15 cents	1.11 inches.

The total amount of rainfall received up to date is still less than the amount of rain received by the same time last year as the following figures show.

This Year	Last Year.
Colaba 35.87 inches	40.81 inches
Fort 35.11 inches	39.35 inches.
Byculla 35.37 inches	41.25 inches
Matunga 29.43 inches	41.56 inches

The maximum temperature recorded on Sunday was 83.1 degrees being two degrees below normal and the minimum temperature was 77.8 degrees being one degree below normal.

RAINFALL RECORD

POONA: July 17.

Yesterday's depression remained practically stationary in east and Central India. Monsoon has been vigorous in west of Central Provinces, strong in west United Provinces, Central India and active in Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Berar, Konkan and Malabar, local in Bihar, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Hyderabad, while a few falls have been reported from Bengal, Orissa, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jhansi 4 inches; Guna, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Nowgong, Khandala and Mahableshwar 3 inches; Shillong, Jubbulpore and Saugor 2 inches; Mainpuri, Dalhousie and Mercara 1-1/2 inches; Nagpur, Belgaum and Trivandrum 1 inch; Harnai, Ratnagiri and Jalgaon 3/4 inch; Montgomery and Simla 1/2 inch; Baroda, Sonamarg and Mount Abu 1/4 inch.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely in West United Provinces during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 83.1 degrees 2.0 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 77.8 degrees 1.5 above normal.

Harijans And Places Of Public Entertainment

KARACHI, July 16.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation has adopted a resolution that "no person, keeping a place of public entertainment like hotel, restaurant or refreshment rooms, also places like hair-cutting saloons, massage and bathing establishments under a licence, shall refuse admission to such a place to any member of the Harijan castes, or scheduled classes on the ground of his being a member of such castes or classes." Any breach of this rule would make the person liable to cancellation of his licence.

The Corporation has also resolved to enrol itself as a member of the Safety First Association of India Bombay, and obtain from them the latest safety first instructions for being imparted to school-going children of the city. —United Press.

Burma Governor Discusses Defence With Viceroy

SIMLA, July 17.

Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma left Simla to-day for England.

During his short stay here, Sir Archibald had a number of talks with the Viceroy on problems of mutual interest to Burma and India.

In addition to defence problems, Sir Archibald is believed to have discussed the working of the present regulation, governing trade between India and Burma and the position of Indians in Burma.

Major General D. K. Macleod, G. O. C., Burma, and Mr D. C. P. Phelips, Defence Secretary, Burma, are continuing their conversations with the military authorities here.

Major General Macleod leaves for England on leave on Friday and Mr. Phelips returns to Burma on Thursday.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Munshi, as is well-known, is very enthusiastic about the scheme.

PROHIBITION SEQUEL.

Now the needs of enforcing Prohibition have inevitably forced Government to take a step whose logical outcome will be a Greater Bombay. It is understood hat the Government are contemplating the introduction of legislation necessary for the purpose at an early date.

ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS OF U. P. MEET

Why There Are Accidents?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 17

The U. P. Electrical Contractors' Conference held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. R. N. Basu, Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board passed a resolution protesting against the rules proposed to be framed by the U. P. Government to licensed electrical contractors. The reasons given by Government for making the new rules are that electrical accidents are due to unqualified contractors while contractors maintain that accidents are due to supply companies or Hydro Electric agencies' shortcomings.

Through Running To Be Resumed

MORADABAD, July 17.

The Divisional Superintendent of the E. I. Railway wires that the breaches between Kansrao and Doiwala on the Hardwar and Dehra Dun branches of the railway have been repaired to permit of transhipment. Through running will be resumed by 12 hours.—United Press.

Cost Of Training In R. I. Navy

The Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, notifies for the information of all concerned that the total estimated cost of training for either the Executive or the Engineer Branch of the Royal Indian Navy is £260 and not £460 as printed in the form of the "Declaration of Parent or Guardian" which is to accompany every application for the Royal Indian Navy examination to be held by the Federal Service Commission in October 1939.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS GREATER BOMBAY

Suburbs To Come Under Jurisdiction Of Police Commissioner From August

A concrete step in the direction of building a "Greater Bombay" which has been contemplated for nearly a decade, will be taken on August 1, when the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will take charge of the Bombay Suburban Police also. This has become necessary for the purpose of enforcing Prohibition.

AREA TO BE DOUBLED

When the scheme is completed Bombay will have been nearly doubled in area and will include all the land within a line drawn from Marho on the west coast, along Versova, Andheri, Marol and Vikhroli to Trombay in the East.

The idea of a greater Bombay scheme was first taken up in 1930 when a special officer was appointed to investigate the question. There are many difficulties in the way of the scheme. Firstly this area will have to be separated and added to the city and brought under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, while the rest of the area will have to be amalgamated with Thana district. This will involve an amendment of the Bombay City Police Act.

Further the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay will have to be extended and alterations will have to be made in the applicability of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and other laws.

Most important of all, the Municipal boroughs of Bandra, Andheri, Kurla and Ghatkopar will have to be abolished and the city Municipality's area will be extended.

These difficulties will appear very small if the urgent need of the problem is realised and the problem is urgent for more than one reason.

CRIMINALS IN SUBURBS.

Firstly it is well-known that the suburbs have become the haunt of criminals deported from Bombay whereas in the country at large there are three criminals to every 1,000 of the population it is estimated that the suburbs have the unenviable record of seven criminals to every 1,000 of the population. Not only criminals but various other classes of persons who have the city as their centre of operations have made their homes in the suburbs. It is not merely the need for a uniform police administration but the need for a better and more uniform sanitary and civic services that point to "Greater Bombay" as a possible solution. More than all is the urgent need for area for the city to expand.

Despite the fact that the Greater Bombay scheme has been universally welcomed as a necessary and beneficial measure, the Government had not dared to launch it because of financial difficulties. But the Congress Government being more revolutionary in outlook was prepared to take some trouble to bring about a measure so beneficial to the three lakhs of suburbanites. The Hon. Mr. K. M.

(Continued in col. 4)

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 13, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani M.C. KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA. S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 2, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1358
Parsi: Behman 16, 1308
Hightide: 0-21; 13-04.
Lowtide: 6-22; 19-14.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION
7th annual general meeting. Islam Gymkhana Pavilion, Keunedy Sea Face, Bombay, 2, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Tuesday.

BOMBAY BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE
Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending, 14-7-39 were as under:
Amount of cheques Rs. 14,43,94,195-11-3
Number of cheques 1,08,548

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY
In all 1,753 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Materaity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during June 1939. The average daily attendance was 58.4

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY
Under the auspices of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., an exhibition will be held in Bombay in March, 1940, representing Swadeshi trades and Industries from all parts of India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
The adjourned July meeting of the Corporation will be held on Thursday, the 20th July 1939 at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) and not at 3 p.m.
The adjourned May meeting of the Corporation will be held the same day at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) and not at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

IN HONOUR OF VINAYAK RAO
Under the auspices of the Hyderabad Satyagraha Samiti, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatti to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. to give a send-off to Mr. Vinayak Rao Koratkar, 8th Dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha. He is leading a batch of 500 on July 22.

THE GATHA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 5-7 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX). The lecture is open to the public.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA
Under the auspices of the Photographic Society of India G. Quiribet of Messrs. Kodak Limited will deliver a lecture on "Photographic Sensitometry" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society, Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

HINDI VIDYAPEETH CONVOCATION
Shriyut Jainendrakumar well-known Hindi writer is coming to Bombay to deliver the Convocation address of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth. He will be the guest of Mr. Bhanukamar Jain, Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Hirabag, C. P. Tank, Bombay.

B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION
The annual general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office, Beryl House, De Lisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION
An extra-ordinary general meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Hall of Shri Mahajan Association to pass and adopt the terms and conditions of an agreement whereby the members of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., are to join the East India Cotton Association.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. Joseph Callan, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Social Values of Organised Games" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

ENGLISH MAILS
The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer S.S. "Carthage" with Mails arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 20th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for the Far East.

POSTAL NOTICE
Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 20th instant.
Regd. and Unregd. Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Johan De Witt" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday the 24th instant.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR: "Love Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO: "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Old Bones Of The Rivers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

HARIN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya the well-known poet-playwright will give a three-hour programme of English poetry recitals, his famous one act play "Parrot" (with his troup), Hindusthani and Bengali Music with accompaniments and his well-known folk songs, on Saturday, 5th Aug., 1939 at 6-0 p.m., at Sir C. J. Hall, Admission by Tickets.

"C" WARD FORWARD BLOC
(From A Correspondent)
A meeting of the "C" Ward 'Forward Bloc' Workers was held under the presidency of Mr. Harkisandas Mehra, on Thursday last at his residence.
The following were elected to the Organising Committee:—
Messrs. Harkisandas Mehra, Treasurer; Deshraj Sharma and Girdhar G. Thakkar, Secretaries; Mansingh, N. T. Wadekar, Suleimanji N. Phatakarwala, Kishoresingh Thakkar and B. S. Tagore, Members.
Later the Organising Committee selected Mr. Natwar Parikh as a co-opted member of the Committee.

B. J. AKKAD'S THANKS
Mr. B. J. Akkad writes:—
I express my sincere thanks to my graduate friends who have voted for me and also the other friends of mine who have in one way or the other supported my candidature, and thus enabled me to retain my seat on the Bombay University Senate.

NEW MARATHI DAILY FOR BOMBAY
A new addition to the existing number of Marathi dailies has been made by the publication yesterday of the "Nagarik." As the name of the paper itself indicates, it stands for the rights of citizen. It is edited by Mr. R. K. Tabnis. The first issue contains several welcome messages from prominent persons, including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and several others. The paper is priced at half anna.

PROHIBITION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Mr. N. B. Panthaki writes:—
A Parsi gentleman has offered Rs. 1000 to me to help in my scheme for 25 unemployed Parsis who have lost their services on account of prohibition. Such unemployed Parsis applied to me with their certificates of their masters.

Beggars' Friend Fund

The Hon. Treasurer, Children's Aid Society, Chembur Home, writes:—
Following is the second instalment of Beggars' Friend Fund through Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala:—

Proceeds of Beggar Day:—			
Street Collections	Rs. 6392	8	9
School Collections	Rs. 582	10	6
Cinema Collections	Rs. 717	4	8
Donations	Rs. 2318	7	6
Interest earned	Rs. 20	12	0
Total	Rs. 10031	11	5
Particulars of Donations:—			
Mr. Manecklal Chunilal Native Share and Stock Brokers' Assn.	Rs. 1001	0	0
	Rs. 251	0	0
Messrs. Batliwalla and Karani	Rs. 100	0	0
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai	Rs. 100	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jallundhawalla	Rs. 100	0	0
Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee Dalal	Rs. 100	0	0
Mr. Sorabji Navroji Corwalla (27-7-7)	Rs. 95	11	6
Mr. H. E. Jones	Rs. 50	0	0
Mr. J. C. Setalvad	Rs. 50	0	0
Mr. R. S. Powvala	Rs. 50	0	0
Mrs. R. S. Powvala	Rs. 50	0	0
Mrs. D. N. Sirur	Rs. 50	0	0
Mr. Baboo Pannalal	Rs. 50	0	0
Sale proceeds of a watch, necklace and a pencil set sent in by an Anonymous Donor	Rs. 38	0	0
An Anonymous Donor	Rs. 33	0	0
Mrs. Sonabai S. Patil	Rs. 25	0	0
Mr. M. D. Bhatt	Rs. 25	0	0
Mr. D. Y. Aras	Rs 25	0	0
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	Rs. 25	0	0
Messrs. P. R. Wallace and Sons	Rs. 25	0	0
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad	Rs. 25	0	0
Under Rs. 25/-	Rs. 49	12	0
Total	Rs. 2318	7	6

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, in the case against Purshottam Jairam and Chunilal Vishram on Saturday.

Both the accused were arrested by Sub-Inspector R. R. Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad on 3rd April 1939 at 10-15 p.m. in the passage near the staircase on the ground floor of Master building at Old Hanuman Lane, on a charge of receiving sutta bets.

Purshottam Jairam was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 120 or, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No 2 was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

The body of an unidentified male aged about 25 was found on Saturday on the rocks at the New Marine Drive, opposite the Charni Road Gardens.

The deceased had a yellow shirt and khaki pant on. No one has so far claimed the body.

A verdict of asphyxiation due to drowning in the sea at the New Marine Drive was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest to-day.

Arrested For Rash Driving

Allegation of driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, ultimately resulting in the death of a horse and grave injuries to a Victoriawalla were made against L Armstrang-Smith, at the Esplanade Court this morning, when he was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate.

Bidi Workers Arrested

In response to the decision arrived at by the Bombay Bidi Workers' Union to have a temporary stoppage of the manufacture of bidies in the city of Bombay, 15 members of the Union, it was stated, went on appealing and persuading the workers who have been manufacturing contrary to the decisions of the Union. On their refusal to abide by these decisions, it was alleged that all the fifteen members went to the extent of entering the shops of those workers and snatching away the manufactured bidies from their possession besides trying to obstruct their business by threat of force and violence.

In response to a report, to the Bhoiwada Police all the 15 were arrested and placed to-day before Mr. K. C. Thakore, the Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court. All the accused were ordered to be remanded into Police Custody till the 19th instant.

Wife Found In Prostitute's House

The story of how a young man left his wife and the management of his business in charge of an aged man at Delhi, and how on his return from Meerut to his place, found both his wife and the old man missing and how with the aid of a private prosecution and warrants endorsed from Delhi to Bombay he traced them in the residence of a prostitute, was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Chief Commissioner For Railways In Bombay

BOMBAY: Monday.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow to attend the deliberations of the Standing Finance Committee and a joint Conference of the Bombay Railway Board and the representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. T.S. Sankara Iyer, Financial Commissioner for Railways, arrived this morning and presided at the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee which met in the afternoon and deliberated over the programme of the Railway Board in regard to rolling stock and locomotives question is still under discussion and will be continued to-morrow.

The various commercial bodies in the city will also interview the two Commissioners.

Civic Tributes To Late Salima Tyebji

Corporation Adjourns Without Transacting Business

The Municipal Corporation mourned the loss of Mrs. Salima Faiz Tyebji and adjourned without transacting any business on Monday.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved that the Municipal Corporation have learnt with profound regret of the sad death in Bombay on the 13th instant of Mrs. Salima Faiz B. Tyebji, M.L.A., J.P., and place on record their deep sense of sorrow. She was an enlightened and cultured Muslim lady citizen of Bombay who had rendered valuable services to the City in various capacities and particularly to women as a leader of women's movement in India.

Mr. Suleman Darvesh seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. K. Patil in supporting the proposition said the death of Mrs. Salima Tyebji was not only a loss to the Muslim community but to the whole country. She was of amiable nature and took keen interest in the debates on the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta further supporting the proposition said the late Mrs. Salima Tyebji was an enlightened leader of women's movement not only in Bombay but throughout the country.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin also supported the proposition.

The Mayor associated himself with the previous speakers and said the deceased was an outstanding figure in the social activities in Bombay.

The resolution was passed standing as a mark of respect.

The House then adjourned till Thursday at 2 p.m.

OPERATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

Bombay Government's Role

The opening of a special department at the police headquarters for the purpose of administering the Foreigners Act has been adversely commented upon in certain quarters, which urge that it is not proper for the Bombay Government to do the work of the Central Government in this matter.

It is also alleged that the Bombay Government is unnecessarily spending money in this behalf.

Inquiries go to show that this allegation is incorrect. The Bombay Government is merely doing this work as an agent of the Central Government, just as it does so many other things for the Central Government. It is pointed out that this is the routine of administration and that no special significance is attached to this action of Government.

NEW ANGLO-URDU GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR SURAT

Seth Dinath's Philanthropic Venture

The 10th of July was a red letter day in the history of Muslim Education in Surat. On the 10th of July an Anglo-Urdu School for Girls was opened here with 60 girls to begin with. The entire expense of this it will be very nearly Rs. 600 a month is to be borne by Seth Noormuhummad Ahmed Suleman Dinath.

The school is an unique institution as no fees are to be taken from the students. Books are also to be supplied free of charge to poor, deserving students. Another notable feature is that the girls studying in the I, II and III Standards will be taken from their own residence to the school and from the school back home in a motor-bus free of charge. The entire staff which consists of a B.A., B.T., of more than 15 years' teaching experience, a Fazile Adib of Urdu and a Fazle Adib of Arabic, will be only of lady teachers. Mr. Dinath deserves congratulations and blessings from Mussalmans of Surat for meeting this long felt want of the City.

Besides this new venture, Mr. Dinath is already bearing the expenses of a female hospital and a maternity home and a Urdu Gujarati Primary school.

Nargole "Agiari" Dispute In High Court

Rival Claimants To Management

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Indranarayan at the High Court heard an appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Thana in a dispute over a Parsi "Agiari" (Fire Temple) at Nargole.

The plaintiffs, Sorabji Byramjee Patel and others claimed a declaration that they were the owners of a plot of land and two wells at Nargole and they sought possession of the same after the removal of a building constructed over it and also asked for other reliefs.

The defendants in the case were Jamshedji Merwanji Patel and others.

The lower court having decided against the plaintiffs, they came to the High Court in appeal.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Y. V. Dixit appeared for the appellants; while Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, N. H. C. Koyaji and M. N. Karbhari represented the respondents.

The plaintiffs were the trustees, appointed by the Anjuman of Nargole, for certain public religious and charitable trusts for the benefit of the Parsi Zoroastrian community of that place. Over a piece of land which formed part of the charities, a building for an "agiari" was built by defendants 1 and 2 at their own expense under an arrangement with the Anjuman, the terms of which later gave rise to this dispute.

The plaintiffs stated that after completion of the building and the installation of the sacred fire in it, it was to be handed over to the Anjuman under the arrangement; but instead, defendants 1 and 2 wrongly claimed the right to create a separate trust and appoint separate trustees for its management.

THE DEFENCE

On the other hand, it was contended by defendants 1 and 2 that they agreed to construct the building for an "agiari" on the distinct understanding that the Anjuman should provide at least Rs. 50,000 for the upkeep of the "agiari". As the Anjuman could not raise this amount, the plaintiffs had no right to institute the suit. It was further contended that the defendants had at no time agreed to give up the sole control and management of the "agiari" to the plaintiffs. But the management was to be under the joint control of the trustees of the "agiari" and three or more other trustees to be appointed by the Anjuman.

In this case, the parties came to terms. Accordingly, a consent decree was passed by Their Lordships under which it was declared, among other things, that the new building with the "Atash Adran" installed therein shall be managed by a board of 6 trustees composed of three representatives of the plaintiffs and three representatives or nominees of defendants 1 and 2.

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

All-India Leaders' Blessings To Popular Movement

A crowded meeting of the Janjira State subjects was held on Sunday evening at Hira Bag, under the presidentsnip of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., editor "Hilal" when the messages of national leaders blessing the Janjira State People's Union for its non-violent struggle for civil liberties and responsible government in the State were read out

The president observed "In view of these blessings received from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Shankarrao Deo, I need hardly to say you much and that your responsibility of carrying on the struggle peacefully and fearlessly till you achieve your objective has further increased. The need for an intensive agitation and strengthening your organisation is greater to-day as I understand a Reforms Committee has been recently constituted by the ruler for new reforms and the people must at this time press the popular view inspite of any odds and obstacles. You must now assert your right to organise and develop on economical, political and social lines as the rest of India is doing. In your non-violent struggle, you have to fight not only the feudal lord for his autocratic misrule but also the British Imperialism which is responsible for the continuance of its uniform policy of supporting the repression and suppression of people's elementary rights, in the Indian States.

Mr. Amin Hazin, editor "Inquilab" in moving the first resolution protesting against the laws and measures prohibiting associations and public meetings in Janjira State, severely criticised the short-sighted policy which is bound to result in alienating the public sympathy and is fraught with consequences undesirable to both the ruler and the ruled.

Sardar Sidi Mahomud seconding the resolution made a stirring appeal to all to unite and organise and live fearlessly. He added that if the permission for political conference was denied to them on some flimsy pretext and their demands were not fully granted, the masses have every right to assert themselves.

Mr. V. R. Dighe moved the second resolution condemning the policy the Reforms Committee of working in 'Purdha'. This Committee, he added, was not representative and could not command respect and confidence of the people and its recommendations would not, be therefore, such as to meet the real and pressing needs of the subjects of the State.

Mr. Panthaki made a strong speech in support of the resolutions

Messrs. Dani and Dharmadas said that conditions in Jafrabad were comparatively worse and referred to a sensational incident of jail riot which recently took place there

Mr H. L. Waghhare moved the third resolution authorising the president to forward the copies of the resolutions unanimously passed to His Excellency, the Viceroy, A.G.G. and to H.H. the Nawabsaheb of Janjira.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

THANA DISTRICT ASSESSMENT

Concession To Non-Agricultural Lands

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The rates of non-agricultural assessment leviable on lands used for non-agricultural purposes in Thana District in force prior to 1st August 1938 were first sanctioned in 1907. They were, however, allowed to pay reduced assessment where the occupants observed the conditions of building only a part of the plot. This concession was withdrawn by Government from 1930-31, so that from that year, the building plots were liable to assessment at the full standard rate sanctioned for the locality.

These standard rates have been revised with effect from 1st August 1938. The effect of these changes has been to lower the rates much below the old rates in cases which did not have the benefit of the concessions referred to above. Government has now decided to extend with effect from 1st August 1939 the benefit of these lower rates to occupants paying assessment according to the old rates under agreements concluded before the new rates were put into force.

Although legally such occupants were liable to pay assessment according to the old rates upto the period of guarantee, Government has granted this concession in view of the fact that the old rates were unscientific and too high. The concession will involve a sacrifice of revenue of Rs. 8,000 per year and a total loss of revenue of Rs. 2,11,000.

INFANTRY TRAINING AT BELGAUM

A recent Poona Brigade Order notifies that the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (I.T.F.) will be embodied for training at Hardinge Lines, Belgaum, as follows:—

There will be a Cadre Training for two months for Officers, N.C.Os. and selected sepoys from September 10 to Novemoer 9. Recruits or those who have had no previous training will be given a month's recruit training from October 10 to November 9. The annual training for a month for Officers and Other Ranks including individuals mentioned above will be given from November 10 to December 9. An additional three week's training will be provided for Officers and Other Ranks from December 10 to December 30. There will also be a four days' cadre training for selected Officers and N.C.Os. from December 31 to January 3.

Notices of the time and place for embodiment will be issued to all concerned through the Mamlatdars of talukas by the Administrative Commandant, 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (I.T.F.), Belgaum.

Nurie For Dharwar

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Poona on Tuesday night for Dharwar to inaugurate the Literacy Campaign in that District and will return to Poona on Thursday.

COULD NOT KEEP FOOD DOWN

Drugs Proved Useless For His Indigestion

KRUSCHEN BROUGHT HIM BACK TO PERFECT HEALTH

For eight years now this man has enjoyed perfect health, yet at one time he had become a physical wreck through indigestion. To-day he passes for 50, though he is in his 65th year, and indigestion is a thing of the past. Read how this remarkable change was brought about:—

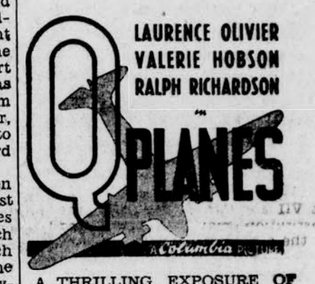
"Ten years ago, I was a physical wreck with gastric indigestion. After taking treatment which included numerous drugs without obtaining relief, I got into a hopeless state. It was so bad I could not keep food down. Finally I tried Kruschen Salts, and for eight years now I have enjoyed a state of perfect health. I am supervisor in a world-famous motor works and my work entails a lot of footwork, but, although I am in my 65th year, I pass for 50."—E.T

Kruschen is a combination of six salts, each of which has an action of its own. The first effect of these salts is to promote the flow of saliva and so awaken the appetite. The next action occurs in the stomach, where the digestive juices are encouraged to pour out and act correctly upon the food. Again, in the intestinal tract, certain of these salts promote a further flow of those vital juices which deal with partly digested food and prepare it finally for absorption into the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31046

LAST 2 DAYS!
MICKEY ROONEY
IN MARK TWAIN'S
"HUCKLEBERRY FINN"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.
AN UNFORGETTABLE PICTURE OF LAUGHTER, THRILLS AND EXCITING ADVENTURE!
THURSDAY!



A THRILLING EXPOSURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPY RACKETS!

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ WILL HAY
BRINGS NEW LAUGHS IN
"OLD BONES OF THE RIVER"
From stories by EDGAR WALLACE!
Also
LOUIS-GALENTO
Boxing Championship Fight
'Phone 22323. Plans Open.

PARSI PANCHAYAT DEPUTATION TO EXCISE MINISTER

A deputation of the Parsi Panchayat, consisting of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody, met the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Hon. Mr. M.D.D. Gilder, to discuss the question of liquor licences to Parsis for sacramental and religious purposes.

It is understood that the Ministers gave a patient hearing to the suggestions made by the deputation and promised to give them sympathetic considerations.

TENANCY BILL REPORT

Sir Chinubhai's Wholesale Opposition

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Monday announces that Mr. D. K. Kunte and Mr. I. I. Chundrigar have signed the report of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal opposes the Bill 'in toto' as expropriatory legislation in a dissenting minute

Telephone No. 22987 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1939

APPEAL TO PRINCES

In the current number of "Harijan" Gandhiji suggests certain minimum administrative reforms which all States can guarantee in order to come in a line with enlightened public opinion in the country. He wisely refrains from suggesting minimum constitutional reforms, as these must necessarily vary with the situation as it exists in every State. But he assumes that responsible government or "the transfer of power from the Princes to the people" is only a question of time, and he warns the Princes generally that if the transfer "is to take place without violence and if the Princes are to live as such, they will have to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances." The Princes themselves will readily admit there is not in Gandhiji's article the slightest trace of a threat or condonation of violence. Gandhiji in his anxiety for a non-violent solution of all India's problems calls upon the Princes and all others concerned to realise betimes that "the world is inevitably moving to self-destruction or to a non-violent solution of all its ailments, moral, social economical and political," that "the only escape from the impending fate is a non-violent solution" and that whoever recognises this truth should apply this solution to his own problems whether they are domestic communal or any other." We share Gandhiji's hope that the Princes will make their choice wisely.

Modest Reforms

The minimum administrative reforms suggested by Gandhiji are extremely modest, most of them attempting to safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens. They consist of the freedom of speech and of association, freedom for Indians outside particular States to enter them without let or hindrance "so long as their activities are not directed towards the destrucion of the States in question," the privy purse to be not more then one-tenth of the income and in no case to exceed Rs. 3 lakhs per year, and the judiciary to be free. These are more or less familiar demands but an original suggestion to ensure freedom of the judiciary and strict impartiality is that there should be an appeal to the High Court of the Province within which the State in question is situated or some other similar Court. Modest as these reforms are, they are at present conspicuous by their absence in most States. States vie with one another in suspecting all political agitators in the provinces and in the attempts to keep them out of their boundaries. Speaking generally, there is little or no civil liberty of any kind in most States. But the reforms suggested by Gandhiji are essential for any decent political life in the States.

Friendly Warning

The most pertinent question now is, not what should be the minimum reforms to be demanded in the States' but how to win them if they are not voluntarily conceded by the Princes in a reasonably short time. In other countries big reforms have generally been won through bloody revolutions. Indians are almost alone in attempting to win reforms through non-violent means. For the time being Gandhiji has persuaded the States' people to suspend mass Satyagraha to achieve constitutional reforms, to give the Princes an opportunity for an amicable settlement with the people and to enable the people to be better prepared for a fight if one is found necessary. It will be dangerous for any Princes to misunderstand Gandhiji's gesture as a licence to them to do what they like with the people. The longer they delay essential reforms, the harder will it be for them to arrive at a lasting settlement. If a struggle is forced on the people one cannot be too sure how it will affect the Princes. We can only repeat Gandhiji's friendly warning that 'if the transfer of power from the Princes to the people is to take place without violence and if the Princes are to live as such, they will have to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances." Things are changing so fast that the sooner the Princes adapt themselves the better for themselves.

Richly Deserved

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has felt constrained to reply to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's attack on the Bombay prohibition programme because as Chairman of the Parliamentary Board and as one who had helped in the decision to introduce prohibition in Bombay city, he feels it his duty to defend the ministry against an attack from a most unexpected quarter. His criticism of Mr. Bose's statement is very severe but not more so than it deserved. Several of his criticisms have been anticipated by others and need not be repeated here. But in view of Mr. Bose's suggestion that the policy of prohibition in three years did not come up before the Working Committee when he was a member, it is necessary to emphasize the fact that the policy was laid down by the Working Committee in August 1937 only a month after office-acceptance. That was doubtless before Mr. Bose became President. But the Sardar rightly points out that Mr. Bose was bound by it and adds: "If he did not agree with the three-year limit and if he wished to follow a policy of gradualism it was open to him to reopen the subject and get the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. or the Congress to rescind that resolution. Or, does he plead ignorance of such a resolution of vital importance which was passed a few months before he ascended the Presidential chair?"

Assuming that some fresh facts and points of view presented to Mr. Bose at the last moment suggested his criticism, the Sardar pertinently remarks that it was Mr. Bose's duty in that case to consult the Bombay Ministers before rushing into print. But as not a single Minister was consulted, the Sardar is constrained to remark: "He has condemned his own political kith and kin without giving them a hearing. Can there be a greater betrayal of the Congress than to argue the brief of the Opposition at a time when the Congress Ministry is straining all its resources and fighting with its back to the wall in executing the orders issued by the Working Committee when he was the President of the Congress?" We wonder if now at least Mr. Bose will realise his grievous error and make amends.

Madras Temple Entry Bill

The Madras Temple Entry Indemnity Bill is one more welcome step towards the removal of untouchability. It indemnifies 'bona fide' temple officers or officers of Government for acts done or omitted in respect of entry into public Hindu temples by Harijans. In other words it permits temple trustees to open their temples to Harijans in response to public opinion. It unreservedly indemnifies all those who permitted the entry of Harijans into the Minakshi Temple of Madura on 8th July, or might permit their entry on any subsequent date up to the commencement of the measure. As regards temple entry thereafter, the Bill provides that no prosecution may be launched against persons permitting the entry without the previous sanction of Government. We suppose Government reserve to themselves the right to sanction prosecution to exercise it only in exceptional cases where the conduct of temple trustees or Government officers may be 'mala fide' or in opposition to known public opinion.

Japan's Challenge To British Empire

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, July 5.

THE Japanese challenge to the British Empire in the Far East shows no signs of being withdrawn. The blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin has been going on for over a fortnight and the British have certainly done nothing about it. A certain amount of popular indignation has been aroused in England by reports of the indignities and humiliations to which the British have been subjected by the Japanese. The passive submission of the British Government to this treatment of its own nationals has provoked considerable comment abroad and has been interpreted as a sign of British decadence. Dr. Goebbels has been making fun of the ease with which the Japanese are intimidating the British while in Italy they are laughing at cartoons of John Bull being held up and stripped naked by the Mikado's soldiers.

The Government, however, in London does not seem to be prepared to take any definite measures against this sort of thing although. Mr. Chamberlain was driven to say that the situation in Tientsin had become intolerable. That is the strongest word the British Prime Minister has used in this connection and even that appears to have been extracted from him merely as a sop to the high feelings that have been aroused both in Parliament and in the country. The disinclination of the British Government to take a more resolute line with Japan, although Japan makes no bones about her determination to drive out European and American influence from the Far East, is due not only to the general international situation but also to the desire in high financial and industrial circles in the City to continue to have a hand in the Chinese pie.

★

The explanation of Japan's sudden attack on Tientsin is complicated. It is for one thing a part of the long-term Japanese policy aiming at the exclusive economic and military domination of the Far East. In part, again, it may be due to a desire to divert attention, particularly the attention of the Japanese people, from the fact that although the Japanese army has been fighting in China for two years or so they are no nearer conquering that country than they were when they launched the attack. Thirdly, the Japanese pressure at Tientsin is intended to slow down the Anglo-Soviet negotiations and remind the British that there is a Power in the Far East which can be a serious menace to them and which it is worth their while to conciliate in preference to the Soviet Union. And, finally, the Japanese attack against British interests has the effect of embarrassing Britain just at the moment when the European situation is boiling up to a crisis. The Japanese are thus carrying out one of the principal aims of the anti-Comintern Pact by helping the European Fascist Dictators at a critical moment. British policy, on the other hand, is swayed by the same considerations as have governed it in Europe. In Europe, too, particularly in Spain, they have refrained from resisting aggression in the hope, that the aggressor States could be made to share the loot with them. In the Far East where, of course, the British have a very large stake, their primary concern is to preserve their hold on the markets of China. It is true that Japan is determined to eliminate their influence in the Far East. But at the present stage, arguing on more or less the same lines as they did in the case of Spain, Big Business interests in the City of London consider that Japan is in any case not strong enough financially and industrially to exploit China and that it would, therefore, be possible to arrive at a compromise with the Japanese so as to provide for a joint exploitation of China. The Japanese demand that the British should cooperate with the so-called new order in the Far East means merely that the British should recognise Japanese supremacy, abandon the attempt to give any assistance to China in her resistance to the Japanese, and to join with Japan as the junior partner in the financial and commercial development of the Far East. It is mainly in order to preserve the possibility of an arrangement on these lines that the British have swallowed the insults to which they have been subjected and it seems very likely that they would endeavour to win Japanese favour, as they are trying to win the favour of the Fascist Dictators in Europe by not pushing forward the negotiations at Moscow to a successful conclusion.

★

During the last two weeks the campaign for a reconstruction of the National Government has suddenly gained enormous strength. One of the undercurrents in British politics during the last couple of years has been the movement to get Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr Eden back into the Cabinet as a means of strengthening it and showing Hitler that Britain means business. This campaign has now been powerfully reinforced by the support of men like Lord Lothian, Lord Astor and Lord Trenchard. There does not, however, seem any possibility that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to overcome his innate hostility, particularly to Mr. Churchill, by admitting him to a place in the Cabinet. The case for Cabinet reconstruction on these lines is supported by the Liberal Press with the argument that only the inclusion of men like Churchill and Eden will finally convince Hitler and Mussolini that Britain has really and truly abandoned the policy of appeasement. On the other hand, we have to consider the fact that men like Lord Astor and the other members of what has been called the Cliveden Set are by no means reputed for their anti-Fascist opinions. In fact, they have themselves been suspected, and with reasons, of having strong Fascist sympathies and the demand coming from that quarter also for a reconstruction of the Cabinet cannot be interpreted as a sign of growing hostility to Nazi aggression. On the contrary, it is probable that the main object of the clamour for the inclusion of Churchill and Eden and of thus strengthening the Cabinet is to make it possible to carry out a piece of appeasement on a really big scale. There is no doubt that only a reconstructed Cabinet will inspire sufficient confidence in the British public but that confidence is to be used not for the purpose of holding Hitler back but for the purpose of making a final bid for "peace" with him. The implied suggestion in most leading articles and special articles dealing with British foreign policy is that the Bri-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

The Living Dead

By D. F. KARAKA

Last week I saw a sight which I shall never forget. I saw a victim of Hitler's terror, a refugee in flight fleeing to the Far-East with nothing to call his own, except his wife and the clothes they had on their bodies. He was one of the men who spent six months in a concentration camp for no other reason than that he was a Jew, and who came out of it broken and emaciated and with one limb less, because it froze away. I saw this sight with my own eyes and I, therefore, cannot but help believing it. I cannot mention the limb nor the name, nor the place for fear of further persecution of this old man in his sixties, whom I would never want to be identified. I have waited for him to go away. He has suffered enough.

* * * *

You have known some of the more gruesome punishments that have been inflicted in the days of the Inquisition, but when in the year, in which we live, we see the sight of an old man of 60, or more, being made to freeze in temperature which is about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, you begin to realise that we have moved from barbarism to decadence without touching the intervening period of civilisation. How else can you explain this utter sadism of an Aryan people, who are capable of such inhumanity to their fellowmen? I am willing to admit all the faults of the Jews, willing even to say that they may have stood in the way of Germany's progress after the War had broken it to pieces, willing to put on them the guilt of the decadence which their night-life and their fast living permeated. I am willing to admit all this, but it still does not justify the concentration camps of Herr Adolf Hitler. Nothing can ever justify them in the eyes of God or man.

It is not as if I am carried away by the pathetic story of one individual. It is the story of those who are fleeing away from Germany, every hour every day. Their stories corroborate each other. And you cannot have thousands of people lying so consistently. That is why I believe the story of the Nazi persecution of the Jews—a story which is without comparison in its ruthlessness, its barbaric oppression, its cruelty, its obvious sadism.

Sadism is what it is. It is the Freudian and the only explanation of the concentration camps. It may have had its roots in suffering, but it is because the Nazis can gloat over the punishment they are able to inflict on the Jews that it gives them a sense of power and greatness. It creates in them the unnatural feeling of being the supermen at whose feet the rest of the world will lie down. They measure their strength by the force they can inflict on the weakest of their countrymen and they feel proud of themselves. Their petty brains think out the most gruesome, the most annoying of punishments, if only that they can enjoy looking on at the sorrow and the suffering of others.

* * * *

Here are instances. There is a round up, following Hitler's conquest of Austria. Some eighteen thousand are taken in. Chosen at random, they are the unfortunate victims who are to suffer in order to strike terror in the hearts of the rest of the people. Twelve thousand of them are Jews, and six thousand are Aryans, which is a significant fact, because it proves that among the enemies of Nazism there are Aryans in large numbers. These people are assembled in a sort of headquarters, where they get their first beating. That is the welcome they are given. For three days they remain there, until arrangements are made for their transport to the concentration camp. Three days without food and with only half a glass of water a day to quench their thirst. They are next removed under cover of night to a railway track, where they are put into freight wagons, which are generally used to transport horses in the war. In these packed like sardines and standing for 16 hours on a non-stop journey, without food or water, they arrive at the station, nearest the concentration camp. They disembark and are made to run as fast as they can for half an hour, so that they arrive at the camp completely dead and exhausted. There they sleep on mattresses with only a convict's shirt and a loose pantaloon in the severest of German winters. No underwear, no blankets, not even a pair of socks. At four next morning they are awakened and taken out to the yard, where they

(Continued on page 8, Col. 6).

Frankly Speaking

Danzig Situation

Herr Hitler has now shed even the last vestiges of any pretence of international obligation in the matter of Danzig. Preparations, it is reported, are continuing feverishly and "the Freikorps go about the streets quite openly with machine-guns of the very latest type and rifles; many motor-lorries have been requisitioned in the last few days and people living on the frontier are reported to have been told to be ready to evacuate." The ground has now been fully prepared for an act of aggression from within. The only question is: when will it start? But, whether now or later, it is gratifying to note that one of the Inspectors-General of the British is already in Warsaw preparing plans of collaboration between the two General Staffs. This means, let us earnestly hope, that Britain does mean business now.

Patience Or Cowardice?

A fundamental difficulty has cropped up even in the preliminary conversations between M. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador. The former has laid it down that discussions on the problem of Tientsin can only be conducted on the basis of British recognition of Japanese position in China and British consent to, as well as unqualified collaboration in, the establishment of the so-called New Order in the Far East. In other words, Japan now officially calls upon Britain to betray China and her own interests and, further, to render every service to Japan in her campaign of extending her full, complete and exclusive hegemony over China. This demand is now much too clear even for Mr. Chamberlain to explain it away. And equally clear is the Japanese plan of action in the alternative. What is happening in Tientsin and the various Treaty Ports has been reinforced by anti-British demonstrations not only in occupied China but also in Japan. The issues have, therefore, been plainly put by Japan. What is there which needs further talks? There ought to be a limit to British "patience" beyond which even a Chamberlain ought to regard it as pitiful cowardice.

Spain And Axis

Is, one wonders, Mr. Chamberlain following the Italo-Spanish developments, and what does he think not so much of these developments as of himself? Count Ciano's visit to General Franco has emphasized the fact of the relations of the two countries being "indissolubly bound together." Moreover,

"Complete solidarity of views and objectives has been verified and it has been decided to develop the existing collaboration in order to make the Italo-Spanish friendship, "which is a positive reality in European policy," fully answer to the objectives desired by Signor Mussolini and General Franco in the interests of the two countries and those of general order and civilisation." And finally "General Franco and Count Ciano have drafted the outlines of a military and economic pact between Italy and Spain." In other words, Spain has gone over economically *and militarily* to the Axis. This achievement of Count Ciano was of course, long expected. But it is also the fruit of Mr. Chamberlain's "non-Intervention."

Position Of Minorities

In a well-reasoned statement on the rights and responsibilities of minorities in a democratic organisation Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, contends that, if a minority is not in office, it has certainly the right to criticise the majority in power, but that, if there is a government of many parties, the parties that join it "deny themselves the privilege of criticising official policies," that, in other words, "minorities may not enjoy the privilege of office and the luxury and freedom of opposition." Stated in general terms the policy enunciated is sound, but it is not without its reservations. For instance, a difference has to be made between ordinary members of minorities and those holding office. In the case of the latter it is obvious that they ought to carry out the instructions of the higher authorities.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, July 16.

The Japanese Navy has announced its intention of conducting operations against Swabue, 65 miles from Hong Kong. Foreign warships and other vessels have been asked to leave the port by midnight (G.M.T.) on July 17.

The Japanese have also announced that they intend to attack Hinghwa, in Fukien, on July 19.

—Reuter.

* * * *

There appears to have been mooted an unofficial suggestion in Simla that India should oppose South Africa's application for membership of the Council of the League of Nations.

But, we learn that on inquiry being made of India about it by General Hertzog, the latter has received the following reply from the former "Ignore irresponsible suggestions—Zetland."

* * * *

In his reply to Desh Gaurab Subash Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel quotes chapters and verse to prove the historical attitude and intentions of the Congress towards alcoholism.

But when did Subash Babu ever object to Prohibition, complete Prohibition and nothing but Prohibition? All that he opposes scientifically and on principle, is the only method whereby Prohibition can be morally and practically rendered possible.

* * * *

SUPRESS THE "MUTINY"

Hardayal Nag On Need of Disciplinary Action Against 'Forward Bloc.'

—Headlines.

Sjt. Nag had better be more discriminating in his choice of words otherwise Subash Babu might promptly counter with the plea that he had started a war of Independence. He would, really. In fact, he does.

* * * *

A hitch has occurred, we notice, in the preliminary Anglo-Japanese conversations in re Tientsin, the Japanese Foreign Minister insisting that the British should give up their present China policy and consent to the New Orderisation of the country by the Japanese.

What, in other words, the Japanese say is "your living or your trousers."

* * * *

In a recent speech, Lord Chatfield expressed the hope "that the tragic mistake of 1914 in underrating Britain would not be repeated."

What is more relevant is the hope that the tragic mistake of Munich—1938 in underrating Britain would not be repeated by—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain.

* * * *

PURPOSE OF NAZI ART AND PRESS, says a headline.

It's so obvious, isn't it: Perversion of German Art and Press.

* * * *

Herr Hitler has declared that as from 1950 the present vast new Chancellory in Berlin will be used for other purposes.

We too hope so—as a formal Mausoleum for Nazism on the tenth anniversary of its fall.

* * * *

The Fuhrer, adds the report, does not reveal precisely what he plans for 1950.

Why, chopping more wood or decorating more houses.

* * * *

According to a Rome report, Italy is compiling a list of blind volunteers.

That means, does it not, a consolidated census of the Army, Navy, the Air Force and the Fascist Party.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A great mind is always a generous one.

The characters of illegible writers are always bad.

The hotter the argument the cooler it makes some friendships.

Better the cold water of indifference than the sparkling wine of obligation.

The invalid realizes that he is on the high road to recovery when he sees the doctor's bill.

Perhaps doctors do not prescribe for themselves because they cannot send themselves a bill.

Kher's Reply To Bose

DEPLORES RAISING OF COMMUNAL CRY

Subhas' Proposal Neither Scientific Nor Rational

POONA: July 17.

"AT A TIME WHEN, IN PURSUANCE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, OUR GOVERNMENT IS LAUNCHING ON THE NOBLEST AND MOST ESSENTIAL ITEM OF OUR PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION, NAMELY, PROHIBITION, I AM DEEPLY PAINED TO READ THE EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR. SUBHAS BOSE." says Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who returned from Bangalore only yesterday after a fortnight's holiday, in the course of a statement on Mr. Subhas Bose's criticism of the Bombay Government's Prohibition Policy.

Mr. Kher adds: "After the most convincing replies which have been given by Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and my colleagues, the Finance Minister, the Excise Minister and the Home Minister, I would not have said anything on this subject, but for the fact that I think it necessary to state that, while Subhas Babu says that he has felt it to be his duty to offer his constructive criticism and that he has done so after communicating his view to Mahatma Gandhi, we find from Gandhiji's statement that he told Subhas Babu to confer with the Bombay Ministers, when Subhas Babu discussed with Gandhiji this question. I am sorry, he did not care to do so. Instead of doing so and without caring to know what we had to say he rushed to the Press to repeat all the arguments which have been already put forward by Doctor Ambedkar and leaders of the Parsi Deputation. It is difficult to understand how the leader of the Forward Bloc, who stands for a revolutionary programme in the interests of the masses as distinguished from the classes, can take exception to what is not new taxation at all, but only shifting of the burden from the shoulders of the masses to the classes, who can afford to pay. Why is the leader of the Forward Bloc so anxious to champion the cause of a few property owners, who will be called upon to pay the tax—a burden, which hitherto was borne by poor workmen and other half-starved illiterate people, whom, he says, he is anxious to help?

Mr. Subhas Bose is a great champion of democracy. If a referendum is taken in the country to-day more than ninety-five per cent of the adult population in India will vote solidly for prohibition. Are we to defy their wishes and thus encourage Fascism? We are daily receiving petitions from people of different areas requesting that prohibition be extended to them."

Proceeding Mr. Kher says: "I find that Mr. Bose has been reported to have said, at Ahmedabad that he favoured prohibition, but he differed as regards the method and that he advocated the imposition of heavy taxes on those, who wanted to drink, instead of a sales tax and property tax, which press heavily on the poor. I need hardly say how incorrect his assumption is and how impracticable his method would be. I see neither science nor rationalism in the method prescribed by him. The method of reducing consumption of liquor by raising prices has been already tried and has failed. I am glad the country with one voice has denounced this attempt of Mr. Bose to put hitches in our way in the great task we have undertaken in obedience to the Congress wishes.

"Millions of half fed people, dying of preventible diseases and the 92 per cent illiterates" will be more benefited by the policy of prohibition than by any other measure which the Government could have devised.

The attempt made by Mr. Bose to raise the communal cry is extremely deplorable and is based on lack of sufficient information. The tax will affect only about 25,000 well-to-do people and will benefit the whole City by the general improvement in health and decrease in crime and increase of purchasing power of the poor people, which has been shown to accompany the introduction of prohibition wherever it has been introduced. The happiness of prohibition will bring to the innocent wives and children of those who drink cannot, of course, be valued in money, but is no doubt a far more important factor than any other."—A. P.

BOSE'S REPLY TO SARDAR

Unfair To Place Me On Par With Sir Sikandar, He Says

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

That he had seen Mr. M. A. Jinnah in Bombay in connection with the communal problem after obtaining the consent of Mahatma Gandhi was revealed by Subhas Babu in the course of his speech at Jhaverivara to-night.

Mr. Bose emphatically denied the report that his visit had something to do with the Bombay Government's Prohibition policy. He further said: "If it was not a crime on my part to see Mr. Jinnah as the president of the Congress, how could it be a crime when I am no more the President?"

Mr. Bose added: "I can claim without fear of contradiction that people listen to me more enthusiastically than when I addressed them as the President of the Congress. The Congress leaders may treat me in any manner they like. Let them place uncharitable comment on my statements regarding prohibition. People will see within a year or eighteen months that I am in the right."

Mr. Bose declared that he would continue to serve the Congress whether he was allowed to remain within the organisation or expelled from it. "They may expel me from the Congress to-day, but they will not be able to expel me from the hearts of the people."

Continuing Mr. Bose referred to the statement issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and said that it was unfair to place him on a par with Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

Swaraj he said was no more a dream, but almost a reality which had been brought within the sight of the nation due to the two great mass movements. He appealed to the mercantile community of India to contribute their quota to the nation's fight for freedom.

Mr. Bose who had a touch of influenza had to postpone his departure by a day. He will leave for Surat on Tuesday.

World Achievement.

A Mobile Hospital

The work of the hospitals throughout the world is perhaps the most wonderful service of all. In those large buildings where life and death walk side by side, amazing operations are performed, and often astonishing recoveries made.

Working with the doctors and nurses, kind and skilful; and outside are attendants and ambulance men. The duty of ambulance men calls for speed and care, for often the life of a patient rests in their hands. In recent months mobile hospitals have been introduced to many towns and cities, and Cardiff has a travelling hospital equipped for use in emergencies.

In urgent cases, instead of the patient being rushed to hospital in an ambulance, the mobile hospital is taken to the patient. So wonderfully equipped is the vehicle that doctors can perform major operations inside, and if necessary, blood transfusion apparatus can be used for treatment.

It is encouraging to feel that this human work is making wonderful medical history.

Soviet 'Planes Bomb Manchukuo?

Protest Made To Soviet-Mongolian Govt. Against Penetration

TOKIO, July 17.

Soviet outer-Mongolian warplanes have penetrated Manchukuo territory as far as Fularki, according to a Kwantung army communique quoted by a Domei Agency despatch from Hsingking and they dropped eight bombs.

Two houses were destroyed and seven persons seriously injured.

The Manchukuo Foreign Office has strongly protested to the outer-Mongolian Government.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TALKS.

The report of preliminary conversations between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita has been received in London and is being considered according to Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, who understands that no date has yet been fixed for a further meeting.

JAP. ASSURANCE: BRITISH PROPERTIES WILL BE PROTECTED

The situation arising from the recent anti-British outbreaks here was discussed at a meeting this afternoon between Rear-Admiral Murray and the Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces at Tsingtao.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral Murray was given assurance that British life and property will be fully protected.—Reuter.

ZIONISTS CONDEMN IMMIGRATION BAN

LONDON, July 16.

British Government's decision to suspend Jewish immigration to Palestine for six months from October 1 was condemned in an emergency conference convened by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland held in London to-day.

It was attended by over two hundred delegates who passed a resolution protesting against the immigration ban.—Reuter.

HOFMEYR'S WARNING

Transfer Of S. Africa To Germany Would Be Grievous Wrong

JOHANNESBURG, July 17.

A congregation of 5,000 attending the service in commemoration of the Great War Battle of Delvillewood loudly applauded when Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, Member, Parliament, declared that it would be a grievous wrong to hand over south-West Africa to Germany while that country was animated by the spirit of intolerance.—Reuter.

Disciplinary Action Move In Sind

KARACHI, July 16.

The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has called upon those Congressmen who participated in the recent demonstrations on July 9 last against the A.I.C.C. resolutions in various parts of Sind, to explain their position in the matter. On receipt of the replies, he will place the matter before the Executive council of the P.C.C. for consideration and necessary action.—United Press.

KHER INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR

Latthe Cancels Tour To Simla

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 17.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, who returned from his holiday yesterday met the Governor at Ganeshkhind Government House this afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, who was to have left for Simla on the 19th inst., to attend the meeting of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has cancelled his tour due to indisposition.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Director of Agriculture will, it is understood, go to Simla to attend the meeting instead.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works is leaving Poona on the 22nd instant for Simla where he will attend the meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Council. He returns to Poona on the first proximo, visiting Bhopal on his way to Simla and Beawar and Ahmedabad on his way back.

NAZI COUP AVERTED

Sensational Plot To Overthrow Govt. Discovered By Santiago Police

SANTIAGO, July 17.

A Hitler Youth Military Instruction Manual was among the objects found in police searches following the recent discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government.

Other discoveries included papers referring to the entry into the country of arms secretly acquired during the last three years for "The Republican Militia," the dissolved rightwing youth movement, and a large quantity of arms and alarm rockets.

Fuenzalida, the officer, directing the investigations, declared that the coup was projected for July 12 during the military ceremony of swearing loyalty.

A small body of men was to attack the troops waving a red flag and so make the movement appear Communist.—Reuter.

50-YEAR-OLD SEAMAN'S SUCCESS

LONDON, July 17.

After crossing the Atlantic single-handed with only a sextant and a compass as guides Francis Clark, a 50-year-old seaman, has brought his seven ton cutter "Girl Kathleen" safely into a Cornish Harbour.

Losing the tiller and hoping for the best while he snatched a few hours sleep was one of the minor hardships of the adventurous sail which began when he left England in 1937 and sailed alone to North Carolina.

He subsequently reached New York after suffering hunger and thirst and conflicts with suspicious authorities.

When his funds were exhausted he sold the chronometer to buy sufficient food to return to England. He took 33 days for the return journey.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL SIR ROGER BACKHOUSE DEAD

LONDON, July 15.

Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, a former First Sea Lord, died in London, at the age of 60.

The news of Sir Roger's death comes barely a fortnight after his retirement through ill health from the post of First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff. He had been First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King since 1938. He served throughout the Great War and was Director of Naval Ordnance from 1920 to 1922. He was Rear-Admiral Commanding the 3rd Battle Squadron, Atlantic Fleet in 1926-27. Sir Roger was then appointed Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy.

He held this post till 1932, when he became Vice-Admiral Commanding First Battle Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet. He was Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, from 1935 to 1938.

FRENCH BOMBERS TO FLY OVER ENGLAND

PARIS, July 17.

About hundred French bombers are to participate in training flight over England. The date of the flight is not yet known, but the latest reports suggest that it may be on Wednesday. It is stated the machines will all be modern type and will include the most recent products of French factories.—Reuter.

COAL PLAN FOR WAR TIME

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd announced that comprehensive plans had been prepared for the maintenance of the production of coal in time of war and for control of distribution and price of coal, coke and manufactured fuel. A system of priorities would be established to ensure the supply of coal to essential industries and a scheme for regulating supplies of coal gas and electricity to domestic and other small consumers had been prepared. If necessary the organisation could be brought into immediate operation.

RATIONING SCHEME

The Government intend to introduce a rationing scheme shortly after the outbreak of war. Small consumers will be allowed to purchase upto two tons of coal or coke per year, but above that amount they will come within the purview of the rationing scheme.

It is intended that there should be no profiteering in regard to coal prices in war time. Concession has been made to consumers who live in all electric houses and they will be allocated thousand units a year for heating purposes —Reuter

Anglo-Polish Military Talks

Sir Edmund Ironside's Mission To Warsaw

LONDON: July 17.

Sir Edmund Ironside left Croydon for Warsaw, accompanied by the Polish Military Attache in London.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent understands that Sir Edmund will be staying in Poland for five or six days.

It is stated at the War Office that the visit is in continuation of the military contact already established.—Reuter.

IRONSIDE IN WARSAW

WARSAW, July 17.

Sir Edmund Ironside after seeing Smigly-Rydz, and Col. Beck to-morrow will have an opportunity for military discussions on Wednesday and witnessing military exercises on Thursday when he is also lunching with General Kasprzycki, War Minister. He will return to England on Friday. —Reuter.

ITALY REHEARSES FOR WAR

ROME, July 17.

A list of blind volunteers is being compiled and in the event of mobilisation they will be called up to serve with anti-aircraft units and the fleet.

Experiments carried out by the Navy revealed that the blind possess greater sensitiveness of hearing than men with normal eyesight indicating the presence of aeroplanes by means of the usual scientific instruments.

Fascist Leaders' Physical Fitness Tests On Tuesday

In a temperature of 95 degrees in the shade, Fascist leaders are strenuously training for tests of physical fitness which they have to undergo privately in the Forum Mussolini on Tuesday, including rifle and pistol shooting, swimming, diving, motorcycling, including a field test where the competitors have to carry cycles some distance, horse-riding, jumping, including jumping from a spring board over a row of rifles with fixed bayonets vaulting a baby tank and jumping through a blazing hoop.—Reuter.

Polish Journals' Suggestion To Follow Tyrol Example

WARSAW, July 17.

The view that Germans should be removed from Western Poland as they are to be removed from the Southern Tyrol is expressed in newspapers in the provinces of Poznania, Silesia and Pomerania.

Polish-German Trade Talks

It is announced that the Polish-German trade talks which take place periodically will be resumed in Berlin in August with a discussion of export quotas. The talks are expected to deal with the non-delivery of goods from Germany and Polish credits there.

CZECH JOURNAL SUSPENDED

PRAGUE, July 17.

The Minister for Interior has suspended for three days the principal Czech newspaper "Narodnilisty" owing to an article containing derogatory reference to the use of the German language.—Reuter.

Broadcasting For Peace

GENEVA, July 17.

An International Convention for use in broadcasting in the interests of peace which was agreed at the International Broadcasting Conference at Geneva in September 1936 is to apply not only to Britain but the Colonies and Mandated Territories.

Lord Halifax has communicated a desire to this effect to the League Secretariat. The Convention deals 'inter-alia' with the prevention of untruthful broadcasting on International affairs and prevention of inflammatory broadcasting at times of International tension.—Reuter.

Deceased's Brother Arrested For Alleged Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

In connection with murder alleged to have been committed on July 6 last of C. W. Ducasse, retired railway official at his residence here, the Superintendent of Police has arrested the deceased's younger brother (who is also a retired railway official) and the brother's wife. The brother's residence was also searched and the police took away some papers.

HARD BARGAINING IS FEATURE OF DAY

Commerce Member's Address To Advisers On Indo-Japanese Trade Talks

SIMLA, July 17.

The advisers summoned by the Government of India, Commerce Department, in connection with the Indo-Japanese trade talks, met at the Chamber of the Council of State this morning. The Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member, Mr. Dow, Secretary and Dr. Gregory, Economic Adviser, were present.

The Commerce Member, in welcoming the delegates expressed his appreciation of the trouble they had taken to come to the conference in Simla. He had received a great many representations from institutions and interests, asking for representation at the conference. The delegates would appreciate the difficulties the Government felt, much as they would like it, in acceding to such requests. It was most important that the size of the delegation should not be unduly enlarged. There might be some present who felt that the conference was already too large. It was that single consideration which prevented him from accepting such suggestions.

NO LIMITATION OF SCOPE.

The Government of India did not desire to lay down limitations to the scope of the discussions, and it was to advisers to offer any suggestions they pleased on the subject. They would no doubt bear in mind the importance of the interests of cotton growers and traders and of the textile industry in the country which was second to none. He had no doubt that the point of view of the various minor industries would also be placed before the conference. While he had no intention to suggest any curtailment of their recommendations in any direction. They, as businessmen, should be aware that hard bargaining was the feature of the day, and that in comprehensive trade negotiations demands would undoubtedly be met by counter demands. He was sure that they would bear this in mind in making their recommendations.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

The Hon'ble Member asked them not to pay too much attention to the probable attitude of one or the other party in the coming trade negotiations which had already been given publicity in some form or other. But it would perhaps not be unreasonable to expect that even as they would attach the highest degree of importance to the safeguarding of the interests of the Indian cotton growers, Japan might attach considerable importance to the maintenance, as far as possible, of their rights under the Most Favoured Nation Treatment in respect of as large a share as possible of their miscellaneous import trade in this country. Efforts of the advisers should be, as far as possible, to reconcile apparently conflicting interests and make their recommendations in the best interests of the country as a whole.

He would not venture to say more as he would then be giving advice instead of receiving the same from them.

They were themselves tried negotiators in trade matters and some of them had taken part on more than one occasion in such negotiations. He would like to tell them that Government would appreciate, as far as possible, unanimous recommendations from them.

REPRESENTATIONS.

He received representations from commercial bodies, expressing some concern that if the trade treaty with Japan were unduly prolonged, there would be an interval between the termination of the Protocol period and the conclusion of a new agreement which may be used for the importation of a large quantity of cheap goods from Japan. Sir R. Mudaliar was not in a position to express any conclusion on this aspect of the case on behalf of the Government of India, but he could express his personal opinion that it was most unlikely that Government would allow such a situation to develop without providing for due and adequate safeguards.

In conclusion, the Commerce Member referred to the secretarial arrangements that had been made for the conference and stated that he and departmental advisers would offer any assistance which was needed by the conference in the course of their discussions.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sir Chunilal Mehta asked for an elucidation of the position with reference to articles of Japanese ownership which may come from China. They desired to know the political and economic position about it.

The Commerce Member stated that it was not possible for him to say anything about the political position, but that it was quite open to the advisers to make alternative recommendations either to include such articles in any quota fixed for Japan or to prohibit the importation of such articles.—A.P.

PREPARATORY TO INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Advisory Conference Meets At Simla

SIMLA, July 17.

The Advisory Conference regarding the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations met to-day at 11-30 a.m., in the Council of State Chamber at the Viceregal Lodge. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, welcomed the representatives of trade, commerce, industry, agricultural and Provincial Governments and explained the purpose of calling a preliminary conference to ascertain their views about matters connected with the starting of trade negotiations with the Japanese Delegation.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Lala Shri Ram arrived this morning. Pending their arrival informal talks between Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mundaliar, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and other representatives of commercial and textile interests held yesterday were inconclusive and would be held again this evening.—United Press.

ARYA DELEGATION TO ENGLAND

International League Decision

NEW DELHI, July 17.

It is understood that besides reviewing the entire situation regarding the Satyagraha in Hyderabad, the Council of Action of the International Aryan League, which met here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, decided to send a delegation to England as early as possible. The personnel of the delegation will be announced later on.

Suggestions were also made at the meeting to evolve a new orientation of policy in regard to Satyagraha with a view to continuing successfully the struggle, which is likely to last long. The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of the different provinces are being addressed on the advisability of fixing periods and limits for Jathas and enforcing rigid discipline with a better and organised method of work.—United Press.

Expulsion Of Britons From Tyrol

ROME, July 17.

Sir Percy Loraine discussed certain technical aspects of the removal of British subjects from Bolzano Province (Tyrol) with the Italian Foreign Under-Secretary. The conversation is stated to have been cordial from which it is concluded that Italians are showing goodwill and avoiding excessive inconvenience to expell Britons The chief question at issue is believed to be transfer abroad of the proceeds of the sale of property.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult
PRINCIPAL DAVAR
or
Apply for Prospectus giving details.
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

To Fight Callous Disregard Of Govt.

Politicals On Hunger-strike On What Led Them To Take The Final Step

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Political Prisoners' Release Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has released for publication the following three letters addressed by the political prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore jails to the Government of India, Mahatma Gandhi and the countrymen in general, prior to their resorting to hungerstrike:—

The letter to the India Government reads:—

"On the eve of this determined hungerstrike in vindication of our inalienable rights, we cannot but remind ourselves of the fact that persons convicted of political acts before the inauguration of the new Constitution still continue to rot in jails, not only in Bengal but also in other parts of India.

"Neither we nor the people of India view the question of the release of political prisoners on a regional basis. In view of all the developments that have taken place so far, it hardly needs any emphasis to show that the issue of the political prisoners stands to-day as an outstanding national issue, notwithstanding all the ingenuous attempts on the part of the interested parties to prove it otherwise.

"Such being the case, this struggle of ours for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners should be considered as inalienably linked up with the demand of release of all political prisoners remaining in the parts of India other than Bengal."

Letter To Mahatmaji

Dear Mahatmaji,

We hope you are now better and much improved in health.

We do not know if this letter will reach you, or will go the way of our previous letters and telegrams to you. But expecting that the Bengal Government will not withhold even this innocent communication to you from persons lying on the verge of death, we write once more to you.

We remember to-day with unbounded gratefulness all the troubles, worries, hardships and even all the humiliations that you undertook to deal with the Bengal Government to secure our release. And we also remember with great pains the treatment that the Bengal Government meted out to you during your endeavours. It is to be extremely regretted that the Bengal Government did not find its way to take your advice, believe your words and thus help you to fulfil our pledge of the 13th April.

TO FIGHT CALLOUS DISREGARD

After the failure of the Government to fulfil the demand of the nation, you gave them once again a chance to consider the matter, you suggested for their good a way out; but they, on their part, have shelved it aside and recently informed us (the recent communication of Mr. Hutchins the political prisoners were informed) that they are not even in the know of any suggestion from you. This callous disregard towards the unequivocal demand of the nation voiced through you has, we are bound to admit, Mahatmaji, filled our hearts with a determination to fight the issue once for all.

Permit us, Mahatmaji, to submit before you most humbly with unconcern and equanimity this treatment meted out to you and thus to the whole nation by the Bengal Government. Moreover, we will be morally guilty if we sit quiet and do not put up a determined fight in order to undo this national insult, in order to undo the standing national injustice so insistently voiced and demanded by you and to solve the undesirable predicament into which the Bengal Government has thrown you by not fulfilling your conditions during the stipulated time; and particularly so, when all such things could happen only due to us and for us only.

ULTIMATUM TO BENGAL GOVT.

We have intimated the Bengal Government of our determination to fast unto death unless your demands to the Government are fulfilled and all the political prisoners are released immediately and unconditionally.

We longed very much to see and talk to you before we decided to do so, but as this was in no way possible, owing to all our telegrams and letters to you having been withheld, we had to decide our course all by ourselves and in profound confidence that we must have your blessings. And we assure you that we have taken this decision after great, prolonged and much anxious thoughts.

We are confident, Mahatmaji, that due to the great love and affection that you have for us, you will do every thing that lies with you and leave no stone unturned, so that the just cause for which we are fighting may ultimately prevail and we may come out victorious.

We are sure the goodwill of the whole nation and your blessings will bring us victory.

With great love and regard for you, Mahatmaji,

Yours most sincerely,
Political Prisoners,
Alipore Central Jail.

Letter To The Countrymen

In the course of an appeal to the country Bengal Politicals say:

On the eve of this decisive struggle we venture to make this last desperate effort to make our anxious voice reach you and, through you, the entire masses of India. Whom else can we rely upon for help and inspiration than you—the vanguard of the suffering humanity?

Countrymen, if ever a proof was required, the Sarat-Gandhi correspondence has proved with absolute precision that the fate of the political prisoners is doomed.

It is hundred times preferable to lay down our lives in vindication of our rights than to exist as living relics of a national cause trampled under foot.

So the time has at last come when we feel ourselves called upon to stake our lives in a supreme and final struggle to undo the wrong done to the political prisoners.

Countrymen, should the unanimous will of the nation go unheeded and concaved for? Should our sacrifices go in vain? Should the appeal of your imprisoned comrades go unresponded? The final answer rests on you—the notable champions of freedom and peace.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY

Countrymen, relying on the invisible bond of brotherhood that links us so vitally with you, we appeal to you with all our earnestness, at this historic moment of our life, to unite and concentrate all your forces with a view to making our struggle open the flood-gates of a colossal movement.

Let the sweep of your mighty struggle make the Government bend before the overwhelming verdict of the entire nation.

Let the ties of your onrushing victory open the gates of Indian Bastilles.

A SHORT STORY

DEPENDED UPON

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

As the roadster nosed over the brow of the hill the lights of the Country club winked through the darkness below. Darthea said: "What kind of a party is it going to be, Bill?"

Bill Rollins said with a false heartiness: "Same old thing, probably. Depends upon the crowd". He reached over and squeezed her hand. "We won't have to stay. We'll find something to do that will be fun."

Bill was right about the crowd. There were only a few present whom both of them knew. It was a pretty dull affair, with nobody seeming to be having a good time. Darthea would have been content to stay, because it was cool here, and the quietness of the affair was good for a change. But about 11 o'clock, Bill said: "Look, let's drop around at Tony's. There's sure to be someone there."

So they drove back toward the city and stopped in at Tony's. The place was practically deserted, because this was a hot night and Tony hadn't gone in for air-conditioning. They drank a beer each, and hung around, hopeful. But nobody came in who was any fun. At last, they started home.

In front of Darthea's house, Bill stopped the motor. "Sorry, honey. Everyone's out of town, I guess."

She squeezed his hand. "Oh, Bill, it was nice, just being with you." He kissed her, and presently Darthea got out and went into the house. Her mother and father had gone to bed, so she stole upstairs quietly and sat down by the open window in her room without turning on the light. She delayed as long as she could, turning on the light, but at last she did so, and almost at once her eyes turned to the desk where an addressed and sealed envelope lay.

She went over and picked it up. She stood for a moment, holding it, thinking of the Turkish government representative. He had been sent to America to study dentistry. His studies were over now, and he was returning to Turkey, bringing with him two American girls who would operate the clinic that was to be established in Ankara. Darthea, having just finished her course at Whitney, had been selected to head the clinic. Her salary was to be dollars 100 a week.

Darthea had worked and sacrificed to attend Whitney Dental. She had wanted to do something on her own, to be independent. Six months ago this offer would have excited her beyond measure. But she had met Bill Rollins, and Bill loved her and she loved Bill, and they were going to be married. When she told Bill about the Turkish Government offer he had been highly amused.

"That's a hot one! Say, you'd have a swell time over there—living with a bunch of heathens!"

So she had sat down and written her refusal and the letter had

Bill loved her and she loved Bill.

lain for three days on her desk. She didn't know why she hadn't mailed it.

The next day was Sunday, and Bill called her before she was out of bed. "Look, honey, there's a gang driving out to Wayside for a picnic and perhaps a bit of mountain climbing. How about it?"

"Oh, Bill, I'd love to!"

In the excitement of seeing Bill again, she forgot about the letter. He was in a gay mood when he called for her. "Rus and Sally Turner are going to be there, and Bob and Lida. We'll have fun!"

The day was even hotter than yesterday, and the country air smelled good. Bill tried a short cut along a dirt road, and when they were miles from nowhere the roadster's engine coughed and went dead. "Can you beat that!" Bill cried in disgust. "I forgot to gas up this morning". He was thoughtful a minute. "The picnic will be over by the time we can get more gas. They'll be up the mountain".

"Let's forget the picnic", Darthea said. "I've brought along some sandwiches. Let's stay here and have a picnic by ourselves!"

"No fun in that", said Bill. He grinned at her. "You're O. K. to be such a good sport about it though, honey. You sit here. I'll go get some gas. Maybe we won't miss out on all the fun".

Bill was gone more than an hour. He was hot and dusty and out of sorts, but his spirits revived when they finally reached Wayside and found that the gang had decided it was too hot to climb a mountain. They had a gay time talking and playing games until dark.

When they finally got back, Bill said, laughing: "Swell fun, eh? Nice crowd out there to-day. By the way, have you written to your Turkish friend yet?"

Darthea nodded, without smiling. "Yes", she said, "I've written him, but I'm not going to mail the letter, Bill. I'm going to Turkey".

He laughed loudly. "Gosh, honey, what things you say to get a rise out of your boy friend. That's a hot one!"

"I'm sorry, Bill. I mean it."

He stared a minute, half smiling. "Say, what is this?"

"I—I don't think I can make you understand, Bill. I could never be happy with you. I know that now. I mean—oh, Bill, don't you see! You depend upon people so. The crowd makes all the difference in the world to you. You can't be happy with me alone. And you don't seem to realize that this crowd you talk about—you're part of it. It's your fault because they're not fun. I'm different. I can't help it, but I am. That's why I fought my way through Dental School. That's why I'm going to Turkey, Bill. I want to be depended upon, not to depend upon".

She didn't wait to hear his long harangue. She knew by looking at him that he didn't understand, and never would. And suddenly she was glad because she freed herself.

Jaywant Sent To Jail For Six Months

Conviction Of Accused In Jamnalal Bajaj Defamation Case Upheld

WARDHA: July 17.

Judgment was delivered on Friday by Justice Pollock, in the Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Defamation case. The conviction by the District Magistrate, Wardha, was upheld by Justice Pollock and the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed on the accused, Jaywant, was confirmed, but the Judge set aside the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on him by the Magistrate as unnecessary.

The case arose out of an article in "Chitra," dated July 26, 1936, by Jaywant under the caption: "Shegaon Worth Fifty Thousand Rupees, Swallowed by Jamnalal for Four Thousand."

GOOD FAITH PLEA REJECTED.

Justice Pollock rejected the plea of good faith and expressed the opinion that, if the accused had made inquiries he would not have found any justification for his allegations.

Regarding Jaywant's first allegation that Seth Jamnalal acquired the village of Shegaon worth Rs. 50,000 for Rs. 4,000 by deceiving previous owners and making false promises that the village would be returned to them later, Justice Pollock held that Seth Jamnalal had purchased Shegaon in a decretal auction at a total cost of Rs. 21,500 in addition to his mortgage decree which was worth Rs. 25,000 at that time.

UNTRUE ALLEGATIONS

Regarding the suggestion that the previous owners were young and inexperienced and the original suit was not contested by them on account of false promises they had received, His Lordship held that the allegation was untrue. The suit was contested on possible grounds through mortgagor's sons and the allegation that the full amount of the mortgage was offered, but was refused was clearly untrue and defamatory.

Regarding the second allegation that Seth Jamnalal filed a false suit against the adopted son, His Lordship held that the allegation was not proved and was most defamatory.

Referring to the allegation that labourers were pressed into service for the construction of Shegaon road, the Court held that such allegations were commonly made by Socialists and Seth Jamnalal should have proved from his account books what wages were paid to labourers, if he considered the statement defamatory.

CONGRESS FUNDS.

Regarding the fourth allegation that Mr. Jamnalal did not pay interest for Congress funds as the Treasurer and that he used them for his business, the Court held that it was open for Mr. Jamnalal to prove that he paid interest by producing account books. The accused, His Lordship held, intended to have a search through the account books for causing trouble to Mr. Jamnalal and to examine various leaders for finding whether interest was paid for causing much inconvenience and annoyance to Mr. Jamnalal and his friends. The accused, it was pointed out, had omitted to examine Bachhraj, even though his request was granted.

The accused is appearing before the District Magistrate, Wardha, as directed by Justice Pollock, for undergoing imprisonment.—A.P.

The Living Dead

(Continued from Page 6).

are made to lie on the cobbled ground, and those who wear spectacles, are made to remove them. Then they are beaten again, while they lie still on the ground. After which they begin their day's hard work with the first morsel of food in five days. And so the routine begins. One man was made to stand erect and at attention for three whole days without even relaxing a muscle. He did it because he was an athlete and fell down dead at the end of it. More than 10 per cent. froze to death. A number of suicides followed, because the barbed wire fences, which surround the camps, are charged with electricity and those who can't bear the torture run into them as the quickest relief they can find.

Those who do not freeze to death find some of their limbs dead with cold. Their limbs are, therefore, cut off. The operation is done with an ordinary knife wherever it is possible and without chloroform or any form of local anaesthetic. Even these surgeons are not trained men, nor are they doctors in the ordinary medical sense of the word. And, if they can survive months of this living hell, they may be lucky enough to leave Germany on a boat going Far-East, to begin life again, as some of these refugees are doing—at sixty, in a strange part of the world, where they know not a soul, where they cannot understand the language, where there is nothing they can do but eat what Jewish Refugees committees of ... raise for them, where there is already a war in progress and where they arrive with nothing more than what is left of the ten marks, which they are allowed to take out of the country. A whole life's savings, business, houses, property are all left behind. And they call this the humanising influence of Nazi civilisation!

* * * *

I call it murder. It is the squeezing out of the last ounce of life in a man and throwing the breathing body out to live for what little time it can artificially palpitate. These are not really living men that come out of Germany, once they have done their penance in the concentration camps. They are the living dead. They are pallid phantoms that walk in the midst of our civilisation, and on the face of the world in which they were born to remind the rest of them of the tyranny that is in Germany to-day. These are the exhibits A, B, C and so on, which will be brought up against Herr Adolf Hitler on his judgment day. These are the people for whom if there is a God Nazi Germany will pay again one day. Their curses cannot be outlived, however powerful Hitler and his Aryan tribe may be. These are the ghosts he has perhaps never seen but who will haunt him, when he has fallen from the pedestal of Fuehrer to walk in the streets of this world. And that day will also come. Not in vain have all the prophets spoken. Not in vain have the people of this world prayed throughout the ages to God.

* * * *

It is not only the physical marks on these refugees from the concentration camps that are so frightening. Their faces show the mental suffering which they have experienced. They have a frightened look on their faces—a look which one might expect to see on those individuals who are marching to an uncertain destiny. Death they have left behind or already experienced. One would have thought that nothing could frighten them now. But it is the thought of what is to happen to them now that they cannot escape. Is there any hope for them? They are a people without a country, who have no passport, and no admittance except in those parts of the world which are either barren or of an uncertain future. What guarantee is there that those who are going to Shanghai, will not be persecuted again if Japan should successfully complete its conquest of China? None at all. One cannot expect from a fascist Japan anything more than one has got from a Nazi Germany. And the grim thought of having to face the world all over again, when the strength of youth has died away and age has crept into one's limbs, and torture has even more weakened the body!

I asked one of them what he would do when he got there and he could not answer. I felt ashamed that I asked such a question. I only wanted to judge his reaction to it. He did not even shrug his shoulders, while tears came into his wife's eyes.. The tears of Jewish women are the theme song of Hitler's Germany. They were once middle-class people. Had a business of their own. Children too who are now scattered all over the world. They had a home where they knew a happiness which they found in contentment. Their small lives had no room in it for politics. Parties and policies they never understood. They only wanted to live in the Germany which was their Fatherland and to die in it, when their time came. It seems as it has come sooner than they even expected. They cannot even believe that it is the hand of Fate which is working for their suffering, when they know it is the hand of Adolf Hitler.

Such are the men and women who pass through our country with no more glimpse of it than the dark dirty docks in which their ship has come to stay. Next week there will be five hundred more and the week after and so on, the exodus goes on.

Dr. B. C. ROY SEES HUNGER-STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Member of the Congress Working Committee along with Mr. Profui Ganguly, member of the Bengal Assembly and Mr. Suren Gosh, ex-State prisoner interviewed the political prisoners on hunger-strike in the Alipore Central Jail to-day. The interview lasted for over two hours. They will interview the political prisoners on hunger-strike at the Dum Dum jail tomorrow.

The "United Press" understands that the Government are ready to release conditionally the political prisoners but that they refused the offer. Dr. Roy who is in communication with the Government has not, however, given up hopes of a rapprochement.

Mr. Ramkanta Kshetry, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners Release Committee who is now here has been permitted to interview the political prisoners on hunger-strike at the Dum Dum and Alipore Central jails. He will interview the Alipore prisoners tomorrow and the Dum Dum prisoners at a later date.—United Press.

INDIANS IN NATAL

Conditions Of Labour: Protector Of Immigrants Report

There is a great deal of unemployment amongst Indians, especially in and around urban areas, says the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal in his Annual Report for 1938, just published. An average of 32 Indians were employed on the Durban Municipal Relief Works.

Out of a population of 39,000 Indian male immigrants, about 28,000 or 72 per cent are employed in the provinces, but besides these, there are many farming on their own or engaged in trades. Of those employed, the sugar industry accounts for 6,500 and the corporate bodies for 2,210. The other industries which include tea, coal and railways provide employment for 7,410.

There are fourteen coal mines employing Indians. The number of Indians employed and living on the mines is 1,870, including 951 children.

The average rate of wages on the Estates is 45s. per month and on the coal mines 1/6d. to 2/6d per shift. Food, medicine, medical attention and quarters are supplied free both on the estates and on the mines.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

No complaints of ill-treatment were received by the Protector from any of the Indians working on the Estates. The accommodation on the Estates is being gradually improved and on a number of Estates new barracks are being built to plans approved by the Union Health Department. Some Estates have, however, still a lot to do but the Union Health Department has the matter in hand.

The number of Indians in Natal is approximately 1,76,000, of these, roughly 39,000 are males, 29,000 females and the rest children. Of the total Indian population nearly 26,000 are original immigrants and 1,50,000 are Natal born.

Nearly 23,000 Indian children or 770 more than in the previous year were attending schools in 1938. But the progress is far from satisfactory: a large number of children of school-going age are not receiving education. There were nearly 10,000 more boys attending schools than girls.

The Union Government has instituted a scheme of financial assistance for indigent, aged and blind Indians. Pensions of 10s. per month are paid to the aged and blind Indians requiring assistance.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Can't a Couple of Guys Be Agreeable Mugs? By BUD FISHER

THE FACT THAT WE BELONG TO THE U.S. NAVY SHOULD NOT BLIND US TO THE FACT THAT JAPAN HAS ONE OF THE GREATEST NAVIES IN THE WORLD!
DON'T KID YOURSELF! UNITED STATES HAS THE GREATEST!
EXCUSE ME, SOR, BUT YOU'RE BOTH WRONG! IRELAND HAS THE GREATEST NAVY IN THE WOR-ULD!
MY DEAR SIR, DON'T YOU KNOW THAT IRELAND HAS NO NAVY AT ALL?
PIPE THE GINK WHO THINKS IRELAND HAS A NAVY!
POOR SIMP!
SO, IRELAND AIN'T GOT NO NAVY, AIN'T IT?
BY GOLLY, AND DO YOU GUYS KNOW WHO'S GOT THE GREATEST ARMY IN THE WOR-ULD?
IRELAND!

Frontier Governor's Visit To Viceroy

Talks Over Ministerial Demand And Future Tribal Policy

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, (By Mail)

It has been a week of rumours many and varied. The three-day meeting of the Punjab Princes has been followed by the interesting rumour that certain influential States have sponsored the idea of a Round Table Conference to settle the differences between the Paramount Power and the States.

It is well known that the Punjab Princes also, though they have expressed their readiness to come into Federation, have raised various points in connection with the revised Instrument of Accession. According to authoritative opinion here, it is very doubtful whether the Viceroy will be favourably disposed to the idea of any further conferences for reopening questions of broad principle. The Princes fall into four classes according to information available here—firstly, there are the Princes who have already accepted the revised Instrument as satisfactory and informed the Crown Representative accordingly, secondly, there are certain anti-Federationist Princes who are merely employing dilatory tactics to prevent a final settlement, thirdly, there are those who feel their accession to Federation inevitable, but are trying to gain time owing to their inability or unwillingness to make up their minds, and lastly, there are those who are genuinely anxious to join the Federation scheme, but have still some matters to negotiate. It is believed here that the Viceroy will resist any further attempt to delay the decision of the Princes on the subject of accession to Federation but if time is needed for working out details or clearing up minor issues necessary for finally deciding the terms of the individual schedules, His Excellency may be prepared to give the required facilities. In other words, there is no question of a conference for reopening any questions of principle such as those raised by the general clauses of the Instrument, but there is nothing to prevent further discussion of details by individual Princes. Though the final answers may be put off by a few weeks, the Viceroy is expected to insist that the Princes should indicate clearly before the end of the month whether they are prepared to federate with British India on the basis of the principle underlying the revised Instrument. As the White Paper on Federation is not expected to be issued before November next, no undue delay will be caused even if the final replies from some of the Princes come in only next month.

GOVERNORS VISITS

One Governor, the Governor of the N. W F. Province, had come and gone. His visit was the occasion for great activity at the Viceregal Lodge. Both in England and in this country, there has been a demand for the revision of the present Frontier policy. On the one hand there is the plea of the Frontier Province Ministry that unless it has control over the tribal area, it cannot be in a position to safeguard law and order in its own Province. On the other, there is the Central Government's responsibility based on military and other considerations. At the same time there is the undoubted fact that much of the trouble in the tribal areas is really economic in origin. It has been repeatedly urged that if only the economic condition of the tribesmen is improved and schemes are evolved for developing the area and providing the tribesmen with sufficient remunerative work, there will soon be an end to the present disturbed conditions. Has not the Frontier Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, said that if only the sum of two crores now spent every year by the Centre for administering the tribal areas and keeping order there, is handed over to him and the territory is placed under his control he can immediately restore peaceful conditions and relieve the Centre of all its anxiety? It is now common knowledge that the Government of India has taken up the question of educational and economic reconstruction in the tribal areas. The visit of the Frontier Governor appears to have given the opportunity for a full discussion of the problem.

Very soon an official announcement, probably on the floor of the Central Assembly, is expected to be made on the Government's measures for developing the tribal areas. Restoration of peace on the Frontier will mean considerable saving to the Central Exchequer.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Misleading statements have appeared in the Press regarding what is called the menace of foreign propaganda. It is well-known that a good deal of Nazi propaganda is going on in this country, particularly in Bombay where it is reported to have taken an acute form. The subject was discussed, I am told, at the recent Home Ministers' Conference. The general impression then, and now, is that Nazi propaganda, however active, has failed to take root in this country. There is no sympathy in this country for Nazi ideals or methods. It follows therefore that despite the desperate attempts of Nazi agents to win sympathy in India for their cause, they have not been able to get a hearing. I have been assured on official authority that the situation is not of such a nature as to require special measures or counter propaganda. But one thing is being done. Following the passing of the Foreigners Registration Act by the Central Legislature, Provincial authorities have taken up the question of keeping a watch on suspected foreign agents and being in close touch with their activities. At one time, a good deal of the work of the C.I.D. in the Province was concerned with the Congress and other political bodies, but now with the advent of Provincial Autonomy, this need has largely disappeared. Without therefore much of a burden on their resources, the Police Department of the Provinces can take up this additional work of keeping an eye on foreign agents in this country. In this matter there is bound to be collaboration between the Central C.I.D. and the Provincial C.I.D.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

Something of a sensation has been caused by the novel theory put forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. He declared at a meeting of the Simla Municipal Committee that if nominated members of the Committee voted against his wishes, the Government would remove them. This has raised the question—what exactly is the position of nominated members of local bodies in the Punjab? Are they to vote according to their conscience or according to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner who is also the President of the Committee? The facts which led to this statement were that a few days back the elected and nominated members of the Committee joined together and in spite of the President's opposition succeeded in getting a resolution passed condemning certain Municipal Furitstalls in Simla as unhealthy. The next day the Deputy Commissioner summoned these nominated members to his room and told them that if they voted like that again, action would be taken against them. This led to a censure motion in the Committee this week objecting to the President's conduct which according to the mover, amounted to a threat to the nominated members. During the course of the discussion the President reiterated that as the Government nominated these members it was entitled to dismiss them if the Government considered that they were acting contrary to the Municipality's interests. On the other hand, the elected members contended that they were nominated by the Government to represent the public and that therefore they must be free to vote according to their conscience. "Are the votes of the nominated members to be in the pocket of the Deputy Commissioner?" asked one elected member. The fact is that as the Simla Municipal Committee—despite the coming of Provincial Autonomy, over two yeasr ago!—has only three elected members and nine nominated members and has the Deputy Commissioner as ex-officio President. The Simla Municipal Committee can do no more than register the orders of the Deputy Commissioner if the nominated members are not free to vote as they like. This local controversy, raising as it does the important question of the rights of nominated members has created a great stir in the Punjab. The only remedy is, so far as one can see, to give an elected majority to every Municipal Committee and local body and allow it to elect its own President.

"PRINCELY" CANVASSING

A good deal of canvassing is going on among the Princes for the zonal scheme which Sir Sikandar, Premier of the Punjab, has suggested for the Centre. I find, however, that there is little disposition to take it seriously in Simla political and official circles.

Record Crime Increase In Hongkong

Effect Of Hostilities

HONGKONG.

The effect of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on Hongkong is shown by the annual report of the Hongkong and Kowloon Magistracies which says that as a result of the conflict there had been, during the past year, an influx of poverty-stricken refugees, leading to increased numbers of beggars and hawkers, an influx of Shanghai criminals, mainly pickpockets, and an increase in arms cases.

The report adds that the number of cases dealt with in Hongkong during the year was 38,612, compared with 38,091 in 1937. In Kowloon, the number of cases was 34,181—3,961 more than that of the previous year.

Convictions for various offences showed a marked increase. The most serious was in respect of opium and herein offences which, in Hongkong, increased from 500 and 243 to 936 and 419 respectively. In Kowloon, the increase was more startling—from 351 and 84 to 1,259 and 631 respectively. Drug addicts formed a large percentage of the criminal population.

In all respects, last year's figures were the highest on record.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S CHALLENGE TO BRITISH EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 6.)

tish Government should first make itself strong and put its own house in order before it can invite Germany to an all-in conference at which all international issues including those of Colonial redistribution can be considered and settled. The agitation for Cabinet reconstruction is thus really intended to pave the way for the kind of Colonial share-out that Liberals, Tories and even some sections of the Labour Party imagine to be the only way to peace. That is probably one reason why the Chamberlain Government continues to be so lukewarm in its negotiations for the pact with Moscow although it is well known that from a purely military and strategic point of view the friendship of Soviet Russia is essential to Britain.

★

Under the heading Spotlight on Politics, Mr. A. J. Cummings, writes the following in to-day's "News Chronicle":

"Mr. Chamberlain's position is weaker than it was; and Lord Halifax, his potential successor, has risen enormously in the public estimation. I believe that without any serious revulsion of feeling or a too painful wrench of party loyalties, it would be possible to bring about the transition from Chamberlain to Halifax.

Certainly the recurrent talk of an all-party emergency Government has no reality as long as Mr. Chamberlain is Prime Minister. It can be stated authoritatively that no Labour leader will in any circumstances serve under or with Mr. Chamberlain. That is a Labour decision from which there will be no turning back.

"Under Lord Halifax an entirely different situation would arise. There would be instant co-operation in all parties. The fact that Lord Halifax is a member of the House of Lords would create no serious difficulty; the probability is that a short Bill would be carried giving him the right to sit, though not to vote, in the House of Commons, thus avoiding awkward questions of Parliamentary leadership.

"Here, with deferential respect, is my list of those who should be liquidated in the first purge in a newly-constituted British Cabinet, created for action:

Mr. Chamberlain.
Sir John Simon.
Lord Runciman.
Lord Maugham.
Sir Samuel Hoare.
Sir Thomas Inskip.
Lord Zetland.
Mr. W. S. Morrison.
Lord Stanhope.
Mr. Ernest Brown.
Mr. Leslie Burgin.
And there are others."

EX-KING ZOG GOING TO FRANCE

ISTANBUL.

Ex-King Zog of Albania is leaving here on Friday with ex-qeeun Geraldine and theri baby son.

They are going to Alexandria, 'en route' for France, in a Rumanian steamer. From there they will continue the journey in a pleasure yacht.

The four sisters of the former King, the grandmother of ex-Queen Geraldine and a suite of 13 persons are leaving to-morrow on board a Soviet steamer bound for Piracus and Narseilles.

Various reports have been circulated this month as to the future plans of the former King.

Early in June it was revealed that he had rented for two months the Chateau de La Maye, near Versailles, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor resided last year.

Later it was reported from Istanbul that he had asked for permission to settle in England.

A third report from Washington last Saturday quoted a statement that the former King and Queen were planning to visit the United States within the next two months for business and pleasure.—Reuter.

SPEAKERS' AND PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 17.

The Presidents of the Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces Legislative Councils and the Speakers of Bombay, N.-W. F. Province, Sind and Madras Legislative Assembly arrived here to attend the conference of the Presidents and Speakers which will meet to-morrow under the chairmanship of Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, at the Council Chamber.

It is understood that the conference will continue for three days.—United Press.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED

Charge Under Sec. 153 A For Publication Of Urdu Book

LAHORE, July 17.

Mr. Tikaram Sukhan, a prominent Socialist worker, was arrested this noon under section 153—A I.P.C. (promoting class hatred) for the publication of his book in Urdu entitled "Tarikhe Azadi", which has already been confiscated by the Punjab Government. He will be placed before a magistrate for remand to-morrow.—United Press.

"OM MANDLI" CASES WITHDRAWN

KARACHI, July 16.

The Sind Government, it is understood, have passed orders directing that all cases pending before the City Magistrate, Karachi, against Dada Lekhraj, Om Radhe, Ramchand and Dialdas be withdrawn forthwith, as suitable action to end the activities of the "Om Mandli" have already been taken by the Government.—United Press.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

SIMLA, July 17.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee will leave Simla on July 22 next and visit Karachi, Bombay, Poona, Secunderabad, Bangalore and Naugaon before returning to Simla for their third session after the tour.

As regards the Navy and Air Force examination, it will commence only in Delhi in October next.—United Press.

Another Victim Of Khar Explosion Succumbs

WOMAN DENIES SALE OF SHELL TO JARIPURANAWALA

Bombay and the suburbs were thrown into consternation by the explosion of a shell at Khar on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the death of four persons and serious injuries to eight others.

This naturally led to various conjectures and wild rumours as to the cause of the explosion.

It would appear that a 'jaripuranavalla' had purchased the shell from a woman who had picked it up somewhere near the Jogeshwari creek. There does not seem to be any basis for the rumour that more such shells were found in the vicinity. It also looks farfetched and over-imaginative to ascribe political motives to the explosion. The likeliest reason is supposed to be that during the time of the annual manoeuvres the shell might have been discharged by the military and failed to explode, for it fell on a soft surface. Another theory is that an aeroplane might have dropped the shell which fell with the nozzle up and so did not explode.

Considering the size and the shape of the shell it is believed that the shell belonged to the military.

The shell is pretty big, being 11 inches long, having a diameter of 6 inches.

The woman in question denies having sold the shell.

The Police are vigorously searching the Jogeshwari Creek to find out whether there are any more empty shells, as it appears about 45 years ago, a shell of a similar nature was found thereabouts.

The injured who were admitted in the Bandra Hospital, have been removed to Bombay to the J.J. Hospital for expert medical aid as their condition was critical yesterday.

An inquest was held on the bodies of the deceased: Mubarak, Shankar, Khairanisnana and another and a verdict of death due to accidental causes was recorded.

ANOTHER VICTIM

Chandrabhaga, a girl of 13, who was one of the persons injured in the explosion at Khar, on Saturday afternoon, died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Monday morning.

This brings the death roll on account of the tragedy to five.

TRIAL OF THE PYX

'We had a curious announcement recently in the "London Gazette"—the result of the Trial of the Pyx,' said E. A. Montague in the course of his weekly talk 'London Log' (Empire). 'The trial of the Pyx—I don't know why it has that curious name—is the process of testing coins that have been minted in the previous year to see whether they're the right weight and fineness.

It goes right back to the Middle Ages—the earliest recorded date for it is 1281, and it wasn't new then—but it's an extremely serious business, not just a historic ceremony. The testers take one coin from every two hundred pounds' worth, more or less, that the Mint turn out. They weigh them on incredibly accurate scales and test them chemically. The fineness of the silver in the coins is allowed to vary one-two-hundredth from the standard; this year they found that the variation was only one-five-thousandth.

The variation in weight was something infinitesimal too. The Mint turns out two hundred million coins a year, but the standard of its workmanship is so high that the testers haven't found a single coin that they could not pass for the last fourteen years. The last coin they rejected was in 1925; it was a sixpence, and it was found to be a two-hundred-and-fiftieth part of a grain too light, which represents a value of a thousandth part of a farthing.

With such workmanship as that, it's not surprising that so many other countries have their coins struck by the Royal Mint of London.'

STANDARD CONCERT PITCH

'From now on when we have a lot of people singing the same tune in our round-the-world broadcasts they will all sing in tune', said Dr. F. W. Alexander, one of the British delegates to the International Conference on the Standardisation of Concert Pitch (Regional, 'At one time we had different verses of the National Anthem sung at about four different pitches. It didn't sound so good. All of you must have heard a tuning note given out by an instrument at the beginning of or during almost every concert. As soon as a violinist appears on a platform, his accompanist at the piano strikes a certain note to which the violin is then tuned. This is the note A in the treble clef. Before the conductor takes his place on a rostrum the oboe player sounds the same note: all the remaining players in the orchestra then tune their instruments to this note A.

The pitch of this tuning note has not been the same throughout the history of music; it has varied quite a lot. Even in the last two hundred years or so it has varied to the extent of more than a tone. Much of the classical music such as that of Haydn and Mozart was written in quite low pitch. At the beginning of the last century, pitch began to be raised more and more.

This rather unfortunate tendency was stopped in this country by the Philharmonic Society fixing the pitch of the tuning note at 453 cycles or vibrations per second. But later this pitch was considered too high for the performance of the older or classical music, so at an international conference in Vienna in 1885, a lower pitch was adopted. 435 vibrations per second. But there has been a tendency to adopt a higher pitch. So the conference decided to standardise the note A at 440 vibrations per second, which is the average pitch used by most orchestras at the present time. This standardisation of pitch will make the job of musical instrument makers much easier, and also help soloists and international broadcasting'.

SHIKARPUR (By Mail).

Shikarpur observed the July 9 Day by holding a public meeting in Ganesh Park, under the auspices of the Shikarpur Socialist Congress Committee. The meeting denounced the Rightists in the Congress and sympathised with Babu Bose.

Dr. Hargundas, Mr. Totaram and others spoke. Mr. Ramchand Virumal, editor of the "Daily Qurbani," Karachi, presided over the meeting.

U. P. TAX-PAYERS MOVE GOVERNOR

LUCKNOW, July 16.

The U. P. Tax Payers' Protection Committee, has submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, signed by 1,200 people requesting His Excellency, in the exercise of his discretion, to reserve the Employments Tax Bill under Section 75 of the Government of India Act, 1935, for the consideration of the Governor-General. The memorial is signed only by such persons as will be affected by the tax, the signatories including Government servants and employees and business men from all over the Province.

The memorialists say that some of them intend to test the validity of this legislation in courts of law and are, therefore, anxious that the Bill as passed should not come on the Statute Book, until the opinion of the Federal Court, which is the highest court in India for the interpretation of the constitution, has been definitely ascertained.—A. P.

EXTENSIVE TRAINING FOR CHINA'S FUTURE GUERILLA LEADERS

Military Science, Espionage Included In Lessons

SHANGHAI.

Under the personal direction of China's Generalissimo, General Chiang Kai-Shek, a class has been opened in southern Hunan provinces to train young China in guerilla warfare tactics.

Over 1,000 young men and women are attending the present class to fit themselves to lead mobile units operating behind Japanese lines.

The training, which will last three months, is extremely comprehensive, and includes lessons in military science, guerilla tactics, political work, espionage and counter-espionage, political theory, economics and the Japanese language.

After their graduation, the students will be sent to places behind the Japanese lines, where they will lead guerilla activities in close co-operation with Chinese regular troops.

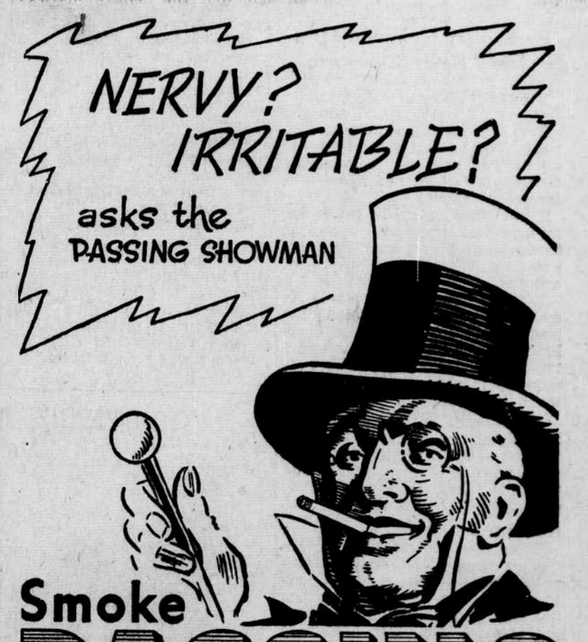
Among the instructors are such well-known Chinese strategists as General Pai-Chung-hsi, the Kwangsi leader and hero of the Taierchwang battle last year, where the Japanese received their first major setback in the present war; and General Yeh Chien-ying, considered one of the nation's leading authorities on mobile warfare.—Reuter.

Educationists Entertained

SIMLA, July 17.

Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India, entertained the members of the Adult Education Committee at a lunch at "Hotel Cecil," to-day the Committee had full discussion.

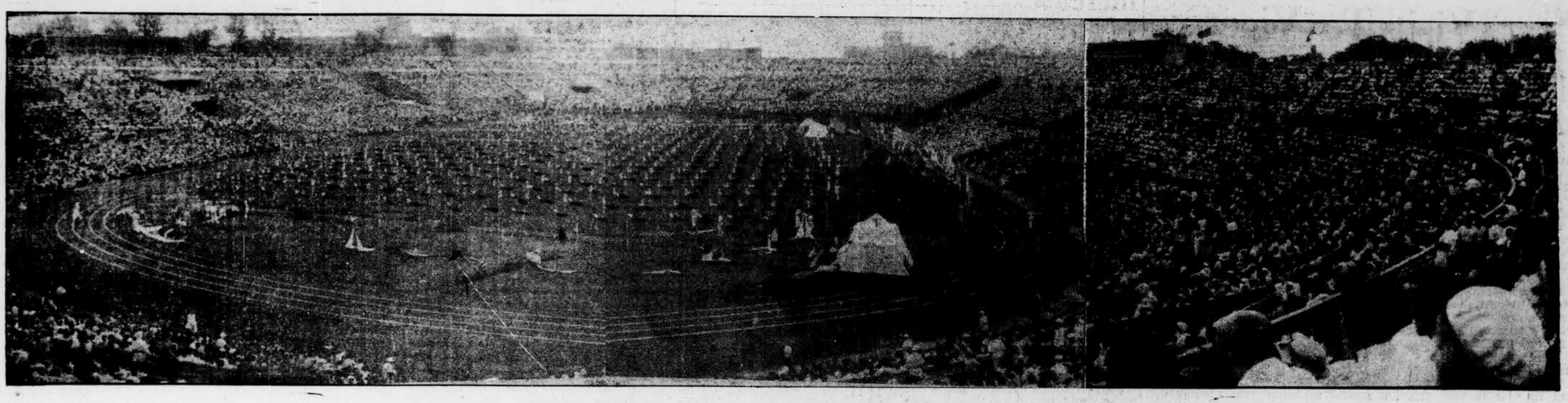
All members were present, including Mr. Biharilal, Parliamentary Secretary of the U. P. Government, who came in place of the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister of the province.—United Press.



Smoke PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
A cigarette of such fine quality as Passing Show never gets on your nerves. From the first moment you light up they soothe and refresh; you feel calmed and your irritation vanishes. And remember — you will feel better when you smoke these pure Virginia cigarettes. Change today to the cigarette which is so much better for your health.

2½ ANNAS FOR 10
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PS/43

WHERE SOVIET YOUTH GOES TO PLAY



CENTRAL STADIUM NEAR MOSCOW—ACCOMMODATION FOR 105,000 SPECTATORS.

Sidelights On The Year's Athletic Sensation!

Sydney Wooderson Speaks Out On His Amazing Reverse In "Mile Of The Century"

Rideout's Bump Into Ribs Was Not Intentional But Gave Fenske A Valuable Lead

Twenty-eight thousand people, at Princeton, New Jersey, recently, saw Sydney Wooderson, British holder of the world's mile record, stumble and lose the "Mile of the Century."

Scarcely two of those spectators agreed about what had happened—only one man, Wooderson himself, really knew the answer.

Wooderson has written the full story for the "News Chronicle", and Albert Hill, his trainer, has added a postscript. Here they are:

(By Sydney C. Wooderson In The "News Chronicle")

PRINCETON (New Jersey), Sunday.

I was feeling very confident, and went into the lead right from the start. The wind was very strong and so I decided not to go out for record time.

I was hoping some of the others would come up and take a turn at the pacing. I felt very comfortable and was still confident of winning.

Nobody, however, attempted to make the pace, so I still held the lead. About 150 yards from home Rideout came up behind me and I just lengthened my stride as I always do in order to keep him on the outside position.

But Rideout bumped into me, and his elbow hit me in the ribs. My left foot struck the concrete on the inside of the track and this threw me out of my stride, causing me to fall back.

Not Intentional

Before I could recover, Fenske had obtained a lead. I lost several yards, and there was no opening for me to get through. I would not say it was intentional—I do not think it was. The heat here has not affected me in any way and I have never felt better in all my life.

I am certain I could have won if this incident had not happened. Rideout apologised to me as soon as the race was over.

I am very much hoping that Fenske will come over to England for the international meeting at the White City between the United States and Great Britain on August Bank Holiday when we could meet again in the mile. I am still confident I can beat him.

Albert Hill's Postscript

"I am disgusted with whole affair. The Princeton people and everyone have been fine. We have been very happy here and I did not dream that an incident like this would happen. It was a replica of the 400-metres race in the 1908 Olympic games in London.

"Sydney would have won if it had not occurred. Fenske himself said that Wooderson would have won and everybody who saw what occurred are all for him.

"Hundreds of people wanted Wooderson to lodge a protest, but he would not hear of it. As for the reports which stated that Sydney was crying 'foul' at the end of the race—there is not a word of truth in that. Wooderson would not say a thing like that, and did not say it.

"To-day he is disappointed but not upset. He is feeling fine and all he asks is another go at Fenske if the latter will come to England next month."

Fenske's Admission

Wooderson's younger brother, Stanley, who accompanied him on the trip to America, was equally put out by the manner in which he thought the Americans had run the race (states "Reuter").

"Fenske was pacing Sydney simply to give Cunningham a chance to win," he declared. "Fenske himself admitted after the race that, but for the incident, Sydney would have won."

Matty Geis the Princeton coach who signed up Wooderson for the race, said that he believed there was a foul, but that it was entirely unintentional.

Rideout's version, quoted by the Herald Tribune is: "I tried to race past Wooderson twice in the back stretch and he bore out on me and forced me to take back. Then I decided to go right on through, for I had clear racing room on his outside. He reached out and pushed me as I passed him."

Mr. Asa S. Bushnell, who was official referee at the meeting, in a written statement after the race said: "I view the incident as an unfortunate collision between Blaine Rideout and Wooderson in which Wooderson, the lighter man, was forced to sidestep off the track. Certainly the bump was unintentional."

The "Mile of the Century" run recently at Princeton, New Jersey resulted as follows:

1. **Fenske, 4min. 11sec.**
2. **Cunningham, 4min. 11 6sec.**
3. **San Romani, 4min. 11.8sec.**
4. **Rideout, 4min. 12sec.**
5. **Wooderson, 4min. 13sec.**

WAKEFIELD WINS 'ALBI' GRAND PRIX

PARIS, July 17.

Wakefield driving a Maserati won the Albi Grand Prix with an average speed of 93.9 miles an hour Tongue in an Era was second and Bira was third.—Reuter.

WHAT 'PA' WOODERSON SAYS

Mr. and Mrs. George Wooderson, parents of the miler, listened to a radio commentary of the race and were bitterly disappointed.

Mr. Wooderson told the "News Chronicle": "Sydney has always set his heart on beating Cunningham, the American 'crack,' and I should like to see the two of them run a mile race with no other competitors. That would be a fair exhibition, and I feel that Sydney would win."

THIS YEAR'S SENSATIONAL "MILE OF TH E CENTURY"

(Left)—Rideout momentarily takes the lead as Wooderson is still trying to regain his balance, with his right hand extended forward. (Centre) Wooderson coming off the rail with both hands extended and off balance. Rideout turns aside to avoid any further contact with the British runner. At this point—Fenske (No. 10) started to move. (Right) Rideout takes the lead with Wooderson still trying to regain his poise with right hand extended.

Aligarh University

PROGRESS IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

(From A Correspondent)

The Aligarh University teams in hockey, cricket, football, tennis etc. have always displayed great skill and sporting spirit and even where they failed to secure the top honours they did not fail to impress upon the spectators the quality of their game and the spirit with which they played it. The great traditions of this University are still maintained and the various teams of the University continue to win their name and fame in the sporting fields. There are different clubs to manage various games and they work as autonomous bodies.

The Hockey Club of the University has recently annexed two very important and costly trophies viz. the Scindhia Gold Cup and the Lakshmi Bilas Cup. It also made a tour of the Punjab and the N. W. F. P. and returned with many new laurels added to its reputation.

The Cricket Club also reports steady progress and the products of this Club are to-day some of the well known cricketers of international fame.

The Football and the Tennis Clubs also enjoy a name and fame of their own and can rightly claim to have given to this country some of its very best players in both the lines.

The sports Club of the University arranges a large variety of physical exercises and its members participate in various provincial and all-India meets winning several distinctions. Some of them have broken provincial records in various events as for example in the javelin throw.

Cycle Polo is another item of sports which provides a good deal of entertainment and exercise to the students.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ALIGARH?

An expert in Binnaut and a well-known wrestler have been engaged to help interested students.

There is also a Swimming Bath where training in swimming and other aquatic sports is given and is proving very popular with the students.

Under the supervision of the University director of physical culture the University Gymnasium provides a variety of interesting items the most important being Skating in which students are taking great interest.

The University Training Corps and the Riding School are other features of interest to students The proposal for a Military College at Aligarh is on the anvil and these two institutions will provide a good nucleus for it.

MEAKIN CUP FOOTBALL

Tournament Commences To-day

The Meakin Cup Football Tournament, which is confined to military teams in the Southern Command, has this year attracted nine entries. The following is the draw for the tournament which begins on Tuesday.

TOP HALF

1st Bn. the North Staffordshire Regiment vs. 1st Bn. the Wiltshire Regiment.

2nd Bn. the Suffolk Regiment—bye.

2nd Bn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—bye.

1st Bn. the King's Own Royal Regiment—bye.

LOWER HALF

1st Bn. the Somerset Light Infantry vs. 2nd Bn. the South Lancashire Regiment.

28th Field Regiment, Royal artillery vs. 2nd Bn. the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

FIXTURES

The following are the fixtures:—

July 18—North Staffords vs. Wiltshires.

July 19—Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders vs. King's Own Royal Regiment.

July 21—Somersets vs. South Lancs.

(Continued from col. 7)

rival. However they have remained unbeaten upto now.

RESULT

W. I. A. A. STAFF Nil
MATUNGA ATHLETIC Nil

THE TEAMS

W.I.A.A. STAFF: Gerard; Baptiste and Govind; Patrick, Chander and Marshall; Michael, Jesudas, Narayen, Shivram and Dhakuram.

MATUNGA A.C.: Easwar; Anantram and Pinto; Krishnan, Antonio and Madhavan; Seshadri, Ramchunder, Subramaniam, Ramkrishna and Ganpat.

REFEREE: P. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME

(ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GROUND, PAREL).

5-45 p.m. Burmah Shell vs. Khatau Sports.

Bengal Club Cup League

Matunga Hold W. I. A. A. Staff

BURMAH SHELL'S DECISIVE WIN AGAINST PAREL STUDENTS

In the Bengal Club Cup League two matches were played at the St. Xavier's College ground, at Parel, on Sunday. The first match saw the Burmah Shell gaining a three-goal victory against the Parel Students. Although the Oilmen outclassed their opponents in every department of the game, they could not bring down their citadel more than thrice during the day, once in the first half and twice in the second moiety. With dogged tenacity and resourcefulness, the Students' defence held their formidable rivals at bay through persistent attacks and occasionally gave them a bit of taste in anxious moments.

PREMLAL SCORES A BRACE

After fifteen minutes of ding-dong struggle, Burmah Shell secured the lead through Premlal their veteran centre-half. Despite strenuous efforts, they could not increase the score. Poor shooting was in a measure responsible for it. Crossing over, they made a more determined attack and added one more to the account, Premlal being responsible again for the point. Before the end arrived Quitere, Burmah Shell's inside-left, raised the tally to three.

RESULT

BURMAH SHELL 3 goals.
PAREL STUDENTS Nil

THE TEAMS

BURMAH SHELL: Fernandez, D'Souza and Shanmugam; Fazal, Premlal and Kolambekar; Swamy Ajgaokar, Thapa, Quitere, and Ahmed Mirza.

PAREL STUDENTS: Somyalikar; George and Gupte; Shankar, Javkar and More; Dalze, Yeshwant, Deorukhkar, Sabnis and Jadhav.

ROUGH TACTICS

The second match, was between the W.I.A.A. Staff and the Matunga Athletic. Keenly contested as it was, there was plenty of thrills in the game. It was however the Matunga goal which had the larger share of the bombardment directed against it. But for the plucky display by their custodian, Easwar Matunga would have lost by a big margin. Some of his saves were really uncanny. The Auto men conducted their attacking operations well but their shooting left much to be desired. Twice in the first half they missed the net from two yards range. Feelings were a bit frayed during the latter part of the first period when the players on both sides indulged in rough tactics. The referee had a rather stiff job to keep them in check.

SPOT-KICK WASTED

Changing ends with a blank score board, the W.I.A.A. Staff continued their pressure and vigourously attacked the Matunga fortress. But their efforts were neutralised by the opposing defence. Matunga carried on their raiding operations time and again but lack of concerted action made their efforts futile. Once they were favoured with a spot kick, which however, was thrown away by Ramkrishna who drove straight into the hands of the Staff Custodian. Thus the match ended in a goalless draw. This was the second occasion in the tournament when the Auto men were compelled to share points with their

(Continued in Col. 5).

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto

REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent. ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing

Rear Your PUPPIES *on* SHERLEY'S *Also Feed your* DOG *on*

LACTOL

Rear your puppies on Lactol and watch them grow in sturdiness and strength, all their good points enhanced, their frames strong, their constitutions sound, their coats superb. Puppies take to Lactol readily and thrive. Get Sherley's Dog Book. *From all Bazaars, Chemists & Stores* A$.3 *or Post Free* A$.4 *from Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd. P.O. Box 773, Bombay.*

Too much *meat* means too much *heat* for your dog's blood. And, this especially in a hot climate, causes him acute discomfort. You can remedy the trouble by cutting down his meat supply and substituting LACTOL. A daily drink means good health for your dog. *A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 16-18 Marshalsea Road, London.*

Our Readers' Views

Domiciled Europeans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read with interest the Associated Press report regarding the suggestion made by a Mr. E. G. Marklew to start a new 'society' to represent the interests of those who are known as 'Domiciled Europeans.' The suggestion is, no doubt, the result of pique at the declaration of the European Association that it does not seek members from the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community. The European Association does not state that it is not prepared to help the Domiciled Community, but it has just made it clear to the members of the Domiciled Community that their interests are mainly watched and safeguarded by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association and that they themselves do not seek their membership. If those who were eligible, according to the rules of the European Association, joined that Association of their own accord, it is no fault of that Association It is for the individual to study his own interests and join that organization which he thinks will best serve his purpose. There are activities indulged in by the European Association which do benefit to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community, but the main interest of that Association lies in safeguarding the rights of the non-domiciled Europeans. Mr. Marklew says that it has just now dawned on him that this has always been the policy of the European Association, I sympathise with Mr. Marklew and others of his type for their inability, even to-day, to understand and realise their real position in this country. The European Association has done a great service to these men (at some sacrifice to its own finance and membership) by impressing on them the need for a truer realisation of their position as "natives of India", which otherwise is likely to be misunderstood and misconstrued by their continued attachment to the European Association.

The European Association has never concealed its policy. Its activities on behalf of the 'non-domiciled' European have been absolutely above board. Every Indian knows that the European Association represents the interests of the non-domiciled Europeans. The Memoranda submitted by the European Association to the Simon Commission and the Joint Parliamentary Committee also support this view. If in spite of these, people like Mr. Marklew have been clinging on the European Association, it could not be because they were not aware of the facts, but because they have been deluding themselves in the hope that by so doing they are raising their social position. Truly a delusion.

But apart from these facts, the term 'Domiciled European' is a misnomer. It has no legal sanction. Even etymologically it is an incorrect expression. A 'Domiciled European' denotes a foreigner (American, Asiatic or African) who is domiciled in one of the countries of Europe. A Britisher or any other countryman who is domiciled in India is a 'Domiciled Indian' or a 'naturalised Indian'.

But who, in fact, is a 'Domiciled European'? Usages has given sanction to this designation of the European who has made India his home. In the case of Mr. Marklew, according to his own admission, his original ancestor came to India in 1791. A man who *elects* to call himself a 'Domiciled European' is a person whose father and mother were both Europeans and were permanent residents of India but he is a native of India. He has no other home than India. The man who yearns to lay his bones in the old country' is not a true son of India and, therefore, not a Domiciled European; he is a non-Domiciled European. If Mr. Marklew feels that way he has every claim to continue as a member of the European Association; but strangely enough he resents to be included in the category of a non-domiciled European.' The Government of India Act 1935 has anticipated such a change of heart on the part of these misguided members of the Domiciled Community and the definitions of the terms 'European' and 'Anglo-Indian,' as contained in that Act, are actually based on 'interests' rather than blood. And those definitions were agreed upon both by the European Association and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association before they were incorporated in the Act by the British Parliament. The 'European' 'is not' a "native of India" whereas the 'Anglo-Indian' 'is' a native of India. The former has no permanent stake in India and is here for temporary purposes only; the latter has a permanent stake in India and has no other home but India. To facilitate matters and to remove any unjustified prejudice (in the minds of the Domiciled European) on the ground of 'mixture of blood' the definitions stress only 'European descent on the male line 'and do not mention the *female* line. A wife taking the nationality of the husband, who is there to test whether or not there has been any admixture of other than European blood in the female line, especially in the cases of families who have resided in India for decades and mingled with and married into families of 'mixed descent' for over one and a half centuries?

But Mr. Marklew would seek to split the Domiciled Community and establish one more organization called the 'Domiciled European Society.' Even he cannot deny that the interests of the Anglo-Indian (as hitherto known) are identical with those of the so-called, 'Domiciled European.' According to the definition of the term 'Anglo-Indian' as contained in the Government of India Act 1935, the Domiciled European is also an Anglo-Indian. Wherein therefore comes the need for yet another Association for the so-called 'Domiciled Europeans.' On the other hand it is the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association that should change its name to the 'Anglo-Indian Association' and continue to do for Anglo-Indians what the 'European Association' does for 'Europeans.' If Mr. Marklew, in desiring to start the new Society, is actuated only by his anxiety to further the interests of the Domiciled Europeans and not by 'pique' at the declaration of Mr. Elliott Lockhart, he and all Domiciled Europeans could do no better than join the 'Anglo-Indian Association,' for it is that Association alone which has secured for the Domiciled Community the recognition which it enjoys to-day as a minority community in India and safeguards the economic interests of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European, despite the knowledge and the fact that many of the latter, while enjoying the privileges of the protection resulting from the efforts of the Anglo-Indian Association, are not only keeping out of that Association, but delude themselves and mislead the Indian by attaching themselves to the European Association. It is people of this type who are the chief cause of a considerable misunderstanding on the part of the Indian as far as the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Community is concerned. A 'Domiciled European' Society will, therefore, not only weaken the community, but will give further cause to such misunderstanding.

I, therefore take this opportunity to warn the community not to be beguiled into forming another Association on the spurious claims of purity of 'blood'. For after all there is some truth in the saying "Blood is thicker than water, though not always as pure."—Yours, etc.

HENRY GIDNEY,
M.L.A. J.P. Lt.-Col. I.M.S.
87 A Park Street,
Calcutta July 14.

Subhas And 'Left Consolidation'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When one reflects on the policy pursued and advocated by Mr. Subhas Bose one notes with pain his great disservice to the Congress which, as Mr. M. N. Roy has rightly put, "is the only anti-Imperialist organisation which is manned by the best and most sincere among the nationalist elements." Under the guise of 'Left Consolidation' he is carrying on a merciless and irrelevant attack on the Congress in general and the Bombay Ministry in particular. He has flung a wonderful 'piecemeal solution' of the Prohibition Scheme of the Bombay Government. He has forwarded the arguments which even the avowed anti-prohibitionists could not immental to the credit of the Bombagine and which are highly detribay Government. Apart from doing any service to the Congress, he is undermining the very foundation of the national organisation of which he happens to be an ex-President.

The second thing and not the least insignificant is the spirit of revolt that has taken hold of him quite recently. In defiance of the instructions of the President, he organized an All-India Protest Day, thereby violating the very resolution of A.I.C.C. It is the acknowledged principle of democracy of which Subhas talks so much that the majority opinion should dominate even though it may, at times, be erroneous. Even Mr. Roy, a staunch 'Left Wing' leader, has made it crystal clear that he "would bend and cling on to the Congress organization rather than get expelled from it for disobedience." These words, as they come from a responsible Congress leader are highly instructive to Mr. Subhas. It is high time that Mr. Bose should retrace his steps and join Mahatma Gandhi "in making an appeal to the anti-prohibitionists to help the scheme to become a success which it morally deserves to be." In that case he will do great justice to the national cause.—Yours etc.,

July 14. L. B. SAMBARI.

Overbridges For Marine Drive

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some millions of rupees have been spent on the erection of the new road designated as the Marine Drive. Several lacs have been expended on the adjoining vast boulevard or promenade. As the name goes, it is a boulevard but a barren boulevard, without benches or rows of trees, and devoid of any beauty spots pleasing to the eyes in absence of any green plantation.

Tens of thousand of citizens daily visit this newly constructed barren boulevard. Hundreds of thousand of middle class citizens utilize them on Sundays, being half holidays, observed perforce, after severe fighting with their ever-exacting and exploiting employers. The Sunday and holiday traffic is tremendous. It is simply crushing, and ever-increasing.

The free-speeders enjoy their well-earned right to drive their cars freely on this smooth and shining road. The police work of traffic control is made easy. Scores of semi-blue and white police men have been saved the trouble of the drudgesome work of taking manual exercises every alternate minute. Only a couple of constables are seen here and there promenading over the promenade, eagerly watching how the poor and puzzled pedestrians run at the risk of their lives on the other side of the road, like hounded hares or rabbits, majority of whom being uncovered by the protection note of Life Insurance for lack of funds.

There is absolutely no traffic control near the Church Gate, Marine Lines and Charni Road Railway crossings on the Marine Drive or better called "Reckless Drive Road."

Bombay claims to be "Urbs Prima in Indies." It may have been so in the past! It may not be in the present. It is a questionable point! Perhaps it may hold its claim in India even now but it is a pity Bombay is scores of years behind other cosmopolitan European or American cities in many ways, and for whatever exemplary and fine work of traffic control from Safety First point of view, that is done in this city, the fullest credit and eternal blessings of the poor puzzled public, and pedestrians, go to that well-known Western India Automobile Association, the Safety First Association of India, and their most enthusiastic organisers, who do tremendous work, in the name of humanity, merely as labour of love.

The ingenious islands erected, at various danger spots, of vast traffic areas, after considerable thinking, and series of experiments, the one way traffic arrangements in certain congested localities, and the extensive and Silent Zones are really boons to the public and the citizens of Bombay are under the highest obligations of these two associations, but the work is not yet complete.

In spite of such enormous expense after the roads and boulevard, absolutely nothing is being done for the safety of the pedestrians by the local Municipality. From safety first point of view of the pedestrians, some overhead bridges of the Railway style are absolutely necessary both on the Marine Drive Road and the Queens Road and they ought to have been built ere now, but better late than never.

The bridges must be compact, simple, not very expensive. There should be nearly six bridges on the Marine Drive Road, the first near the Church Gate crossing, the second near the Marine Line crossing, the third near the Charni Road crossing, the fourth near the Chowpatty Boat House, the fifth near the Sandhurst Road Bridge termination south side, the sixth near the Sandhurst Road bridge termination north side joining the Chowpaty foot-path.

As regards the Queens Road, one bridge should be erected between the Church Gate Station and the B. B. & C. I. Rly. office, the second near the Princess Street and Queens Road junction, and the third just opposite the Charni Road Station Gate, for the facility of the school children and public. One extra bridge or two bridges are also necessary, one from the Sandhurst Bridge to Cutch Castle and the other near the "Cross," at the curvature of the traffic at Lamington Road and Sandhurst Road junction, near the building called "Vallabh Terrace."

In the name of Bombay's citizens, in the name of the taxpayers of the city, in the name of the suburban public, in the name of the upcountry unwary travellers, visiting this city, in the name of junior students of both sexes, in the name of the poor nervous mothers, with kiddies travelling by trains, in the name of Safety First, in the name of common sense, and finally, in the great and very sacred name of justice, a fervent appeal is hereby made to the ever-lethargic "Urbs Prima in Indies," Municipality, through the prompt and ever on alert Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association of India, to take up this very important and very serious question of the erection of the bridges, which has been evaded, and shelved not once but several times ere now in the Bombay Corporation, by the gentlemen always rolling in cars, unaware of the perils of the poor pedestrians, and decorating the ever-soft cushioned chairs of the local Corporation, as the elected representatives of the citizens of the city, tax-payer, and the public of Bombay.

The work of construction of the bridges must be earnestly executed and that, too, immediately without and unnecessary delay, or haggling over the budget balances and figures. This work is long due to the public.

Why those chosen representatives, elected on the Congress tickets in the corporation, who are ever on alert to take of public causes did not move in this important and very serious matter, upto now is simply strange and unthinkable. Perhaps they too have taken to rolling in cars, forgetting their duties to the public or are quite unaware of the subject of public perils and difficulties. Would they even move up now and do the requisite.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA.
Khaluck Dina Terrace,
Block "C", No., 10,
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 7.
Bombay, July 12

60 Meter Band

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers must have read the various criticisms on A.I.R.'s adoption of the 60 meter band in spite of strong opposition all round.

"The Times of India" Wireless Page Editor allowed certain letters to be published but has refused to take our replies. I am, therefore appealing to you for hospitality in your columns; please publish the enclosed and throw your columns open for independent expression of views.

It must not be forgotten that there would have been NO A.I.R. in its present form had it not been for the people who paid their licence fees when they did not have any 60 meter band transmissions It is 'they' who have built up this Service and now A.I.R. is attempting to deprive them of their rights.

This is only one argument against the present autocratic policy of A.I.R.

There is no question about it, but sets would be much cheaper if A.I.R. stuck to wave lengths which came within the range of 2 band sets and not experimented on a discarded band for reasons best known to themselves.

The 60 meter band was available to the world years before A.I.R. was even thought of, and now to suggest that all the world's best Radio brains had not discovered this band till our intelligent A.I.R. officials did so last year, is too absurd for words.

I suggest Sir, as a service to the public you ask for reports on this question from Listeners so that you can collect figures to make the "Piper we pay, play the tunes we want."—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA,
Director,
Automobile Co.,
5-12 Queen's Road,
Bombay.

Ahmedabad & Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A friend of mine from Ahmedabad writes as under, which no doubt will be of great interest to your readers:—

"I compliment you for your very able exposition of the Congress fallacy of Prohibition in the Press. I presume the following information will be of use to you. One of the members of the Prohition Advisory Committee, told Dr. Gilder that gallons of liquor was being consumed in the wet area, i.e., Bareja, Vateva, Sanand and Naroda. To this Dr. Gilder replied:—

"We know that people go out and drink and even smuggle, but we have to agitate". In the Non-Prohibition days the railway traffic between Ahmedabad and Nadiad used to be 160 and odd number of passengers daily. Since the inauguration of Prohibition the number has increased to 500 to 600 and on Sundays and mill holidays it even reaches 1,000. In addition to this over 100 private motor cars go out to Nadiad, Kalra, Mater and Anand.

I have further marked that labourers go out to the wet areas on off days in the night and return to Ahmedabad early in the morning. Most of the Ahmedabad white caps are against Prohibition, but they are afraid to say so openly. Every nine out of ten do drink, but the definition of crime in Ahmedabad is different from other places—"Thou shalt steal but thou shall not be detected".

Yet Hon. Mr. Munshi says and believes Prohibition is a success in Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

Fields And Factories

A Survey Of Standard Of Living In India

(By J. C. Kumarappa)

Recently a Simla message said that Economic Adviser to the Government of India had decided to undertake an important investigation into the question of standard of living in India. One of the objects of the enquiry is to ascertain how far, during the last 20 years, the standard of living in India has progressed or otherwise.

"Standard of living" is not limited to one aspect of life. It affects every sphere-Physical, Mental, Economic, Social and National. If that standard is to be ascertained one has to evaluate the standards of nutrition, standards of sanitation, standards of education, standards of economic activity, standards of social environment, and the standard of political life and read the consequences of any change in such standards. Without closely interrelating the standards prevalent in these various departments of life, it is not possible to investigate the standard of life of a people. A person rolling in wealth but living in filth and remaining uncultured, has scarcely a standard worth aspiring to. One who is highly cultured but is starving and has not where to lay his head is in an equally deplorable state. The opportunist, who lives by his wits in luxury, but has neither culture nor morality, has nothing to set before us. A person can be said to have a good standard of living if he possesses moral character, an an adequate income, has a sanitary habitation in healthy surroundings, maintains a good table and is a free citizen. A comprehensive survey, which examines all these aspects of life, will be of immense value if it is directed towards remedying any drawbacks that may be found. Though expensive, every pie will have been usefully spent. It becomes the bounden duty of the Government to implement the findings of such surveys. Unfortunately, our experiences in the past do not warrant any such hopes.

CRIMINAL WASTE.

We are told that Sir John Megaw and Sir Alexander Russell have already studied the nutritional standards of India. Has their valuable study resulted in filling the starved masses, in introducing a balanced diet and in eradicating deficiency diseases? If not, it has been a criminal waste of public money. We do not need to educate and afford research facilities to these high placed men at public cost. If they do succeed in producing tomes or text books it will only help the examiners to set a few more questions. We do not wish to minimise the value of these studies, but, what we seek to emphasise is that before these schemes are launched out, the Government should be prepared to take the steps indicated by such studies to remedy the evils. If they find themselves in a position, financial or political, in which they cannot be sure of inaugurating any schemes to ameliorate the condition of the people, they should refrain from throwing away public money. Government funds are not earmarked for academic surveys. These may well be left to be carried out by learned professors and University students, who may be thirsting after knowledge for its own sake. A Government needs no apology for being utilitarian in its schemes. In a poor country like ours, where there are a thousand and one schemes for the betterment of the people, which are either dormant or languishing for lack of funds, no useful purpose will be served by adding to their number. Every investigation that is launched out by the Government at public cost must have behind a genuine desire to do all it can to put into effect steps suggested by the information gathered. If there is no such intention, expenditure on such investigations is a mis-appropriation of public funds entrusted to it and a waste of the time and effort of the surveyors. It is not as though we have absolutely no information on the various aspects of life. If there is the will to do the needful we have enough working knowledge available to know which department requires attention and where.

NUTRITION.

Without much detailed study anyone who knows the masses knows that they are under-nourished, both because they have little to eat and because they do not eat what they possess in such a way as to get the best out of it. If the Government spent money in studying this problem, it should work constantly to find ways and means of increasing the quantity of food available to everybody and to improve the quality.

SANITATION.

Is anything nearer than half a mile of the approach of a village necessary to convince one of the awful sanitary condition of the villages? Can statistics help us any further than our nose? What is the advantage of columns of figures if nothing is to be done to make villages healthy and fit for human habitation unless it be to help foreigners to carry on an anti-Indian propaganda in other countries?

EDUCATION.

There is almost solid darkness engulfing our country and it takes little or no research to be aware of its existence. Has the Government taken a leaf off Russia and dispelled this evil? Need we an elaborate survey to tell us that the family budgets make no provision for education at all?

ECONOMIC SPHERE.

We are told that this enquiry into the standard of living will attempt to tackle the problem from an economic point of view. This is as good as saying that it is to be a futile survey.

Per Capita Income: The per capita income can, of course, be computed. Where will that lead us to? Many estimates have already been made; all to no purpose. The method suggested in the proposed survey does not indicate anything original which is likely to lead us nearer the truth. Computations are to be made taking the output of agriculture, consumption of commodities, volume of services and other data. Those of us who have had anything to do with Government statistics know their short comings only too well. Many an economist, who does not check up his calculation by a living touch with the people, has grievously gone wrong by using hypothetical estimates. The per capita income is calculated on the basis of estimated figures and an unreal figure is given to the world. Most of our people live on the margin of subsistence. Even in towns, gardeners, labourers etc., hardly get 10 to 12 Rupees a month which works out to about Rupees 25 per capita per annum. If there are no periods of unemployment and sickness. If these are allowed for, our figure will be in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 15 per head per annum. For this paltry income they leave their homes in the villages and come to towns. The condition of people in the villages is worse. What does the Government propose to do to increase their income?

Consumption: By this investigation an attempt is to be made to find out whether there is evidence of deterioration in the standard of living in India. It is difficult to know what this means. When people use cheap articles, mostly imported, and more of them, can their standard be said to have improved? If they manufactured everything they need perhaps we can understand the situation India is, generally speaking, a country that imports manufactured articles and exports raw materials. At a time when manufactured articles were being pushed into the Indian market by outsiders, owing to abnormal and unnatural conditions prevalent in their own countries, at low prices occasioned by considerations other than cost, as in Germany, Japan and Czecho-slovakia, could an increase in the use of such goods be taken as an indication of a rise in the standard of living? On the other hand, a greater use of foreign manufactured goods may be a cause for alarm as it will develop unemployment and result in an even greater pressure on land. A more hopeful situation will be indicated by a tendency to use locally produced goods. Before launching on such an investigation, the Government must be prepared to take steps to give increased facilities to enhance per capita income and encourage local production by all means at its command. Will the Government be prepared to use railways, control currency and shape tariff policy to this end? If not, a survey of the type contemplated will only help to increase the standard of living of the surveyors themselves at public expense.

POLITICAL

However much a slave may be allowed of the material things of life, the standard of life of a slave is below that of a beast. The gaining of the whole world does not give him a standard of life worth the living. A slave cannot have any standards of life any more than a prisoner in a jail can. Hence it follows that one of the first steps to increase the standard of life in India is to let the people have freedom to control their own conditions of living. Is the Government prepared for this? Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the economic Adviser to the Government can have his hands full of everyday practical problems which call loudly for solution. He need not make work nor let his talents run to waste in a desert. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Talimi Sangh, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association are all organisations which represent the earnest effort of private individuals, devoid of legislative and other state powers, to tackle some of the national problems facing us. Has the Government no similar function to perform that they should send their experts into arid fields?—"Gram Udyog Patrika".

AIR TAXIES
TO ANY PLACE ANY TIME
(At Three Annas Per Passenger Per Mile)
JOY RIDES OVER BOMBAY LASTING 20 MINUTES AVAILABLE ANY CLEAR DAY.
At Rs. 15 for Three and Rs. 20 for Four Passengers.
'Phone 27547.
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA
Brabourne Stadium,
Fort, Bombay.

KEEPS YOU FRESH

Wrigley's gum is a wonderful refresher and helps you overcome that tired feeling. Gently soothes the nerves. Keeps the mouth clean. Tones the throat. Sweetens the breath. By causing the saliva to flow freely it aids digestion. Never be without a supply. Two popular flavours, P.K. and SPEARMINT. P73

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Internationals Advance In Sympathy With Wall Street

GILT-EDGEDS EASIER

Broach Steady

BOMBAY: July 17.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market showed slightly lower tendency on continued favourable weather reports from Cotton Belt and fears of hedging pressure, but the absence of subsidy announcement restrained the activity.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The general business was poor, but Home-industrials were rather firm. Internationals showed a bright feature with advanced rates.

Gilt-edgeds eased. Czech Bonds registered a sharp rise.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 17.

Previous closing	8.79
To-day's opening	8.76
Difference	—3
To-day's closing	8.73
Difference	—6

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 17.

Previous closing	4.58
To-day's opening	4.55
Difference	—3
To-day's closing	4.50
Difference	—8

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-0
April May 1940	Rs. 151-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 17.

The trading in October began at 8.76 i.e. three points lower than the last closing.

Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables and liquidation while and support was lacking with the price gradually declining to 8.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 17.

In the local market Broach July/August opened at Rs. 157. After a slight improvement of annas four, the rate finally closed unchaned at Rs. 157. April/May closed at Rs. 151-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.85/8.84) 8.76/8.75
December (8.64/8.63) 8.59/8.59
January (8.49/8.49) 8.45/8.45

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 17.

American July (4.98) 4.93
American October (4.58) 4.53
Giza July (6.33) 6.29
Giza October (6.36) 6.32

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 17.

There were no sales in teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£22 5/8 value) £22 1/2 value
Dunlop August (£25 3/4) £26
Lightning August (£24 1/2) £24 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 buyers
Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and sellers.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel August (£11 5/6 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers ££230 sellers. Steady) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady) £14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £49 1/2) £48 7/8 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 17.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors dol (44 7/8) dol 45 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 25 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/4) dol 47 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 105 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 17.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 17.

Previous closing	4.68.18
To-day's opening	4.68.21
To-day's closing	4.68.19

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 17.

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 17.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.21 and continued very steady with hardly any important changes.

Franc opened at 176.72 and moved to 176.73 on lack of interest with subsequent fluctuations being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.180) 13.172
New York on Bombay (34.93) 34.93
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.04) 89.04
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5
Silver (16 7/8d) 16 3/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 17.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Speculators sold. Little Indian buying. Buyers satisfied. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17.

Spot	(16 7/8d) 16 3/4d—1/8
Forward	(16 3/8d) 16 3/16d—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 17.

Silver ready	45	12	0
Silver Shravan	45	1	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	44	12	0

GULD

Guld ready	37	1	3
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	6
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

Wheat September	2	13	6
Wheat January	3	1	6
Wheat May	3	2	6
Linseed September	5	0	9
Linseed May	4	14	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 17.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 44 1/8d.

Prices declined on further Bearish North-American weather reports and increase in port stocks

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 17.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.65 1/2. There was not much doing in and absence of any stimulating overseas cables with the rate remaining unchanged at 0.65 1/2.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/1 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, July 6. £83
Friday July 7, £83 1/4
Monday, July 10, £83 1/4
Tuesday, July 11, £83 3/4
Wednesday, July 12, £84
Thursday, July 13, £83 3/4
Friday, July 14, £84 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 17. 3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 7/8) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (97 1/4) £97 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100) £100 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £67 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94) £93 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106) £105 3/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 3/8) £93 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged Securities was quiet but steady with not much doing three and half was quoted at 84 1/4 i.e unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-4 1/2) 57-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (22-1 1/2) 22
Imperial Chemical (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (21 1/2) £21 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50) £50
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-9) 128-1 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-0) 19-0
Distillers (94-9) 94-4 1/2
Bredford Dye (3-10 1/2) 3-9
British Celanese (5-6) 5-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (28-6) 28-1 1/2 Ex. Div.
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 51 1/8) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (35-0) 35-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-9) 21-9
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-6) 26-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-3) 7-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 3/8) £11 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (45-0) 45
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 67-3
Trinidad Lease holds (81-3) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£10 5/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (72-6) 72-6
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£34 1/8) £34 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 1/2) £33
London Midland Ordinary (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£115) £115
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Internationals Advance

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 17.

On the Stock Exchange, in general quiet markets, internationals were the brightest feature advancing in sympathy with Wall Street. Giltedged Securities eased. Elsewhere movements were narrow apart from Czechoslovak Bonds, which again rose sharply. Wall Street opened stronger.

CALCUTTA STOCK E-XCHANGE

Indian Irons Steady

Calcutta, July 17.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged after the week-end and business was on a moderate scale. Coals: Although a fair enquiry prevailed, business was somewhat restricted. Teas presented a rather dull market

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues rules practically unaltered after the week-end. Other industrials also displayed very little importance.

Government securities ruled steadier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: three per cent. new loan 97/13 small lot three and half Government paper 96/1 three and quarter per cent loan (1947/50) 103.9 small lot four per cent loan (1960/70) 110/4 small lot three per cent loan (1951/54) 99/12 small lot five per cent loan (1945/55) 113/7 small lot four per cent Puniab Bonds (1948) 106/6.

Banks:—Reserve 110/8, Imperial fully paid 1,500 S. L. Ex. Div.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram 51, Darjeeling Himalayan Pref. 103/8 Ex. Div. Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 101.

Cotton: New Victoria Pref. 3/6.

Coals: Bhalgora 3/12, Burra Dhemo 3/7, Burrakur 12 Pref. 141 small lot Raneegunge 28/6, West Jamuria 27/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 11/7, Agarpara 15/8, Anglo-India Pref. 146, c. t. Bally 185, Pref. 134, Barnagore 143 c.t. Belvedere Pref. 152, Chitavalsah 12/2, Dalhousie Pref. 144 small lot, Howrah 53/1 Hukumchand 4/4 small lot, Pref. 57 small lot, India 2/3/8, Reliance 55/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 5/1, Consolidated tin 5/10, Indian Copper 1/10, Dalmia Cement Ord. 11/6, Defd. 3/8, Benares Elec. 12/8, Bengal Telephone Pref. 13/7, Ex. Div. Jubbulpore Elec. 11/10, small lot Britannia Eng. 1/7, Indian Iron and Steel 24/3, Indian s.t. Wagon Pref. 127, Steel Corpn. Ord. 12/7, Pref. 94/8, Associated Hotel Pref. 59, Balmer Lawrie 253, B. I. Corpn. Ord. 2/11, Tide Water Oil 11/14, Borrooah Timber 14/3, Carens and Co. Pref. 106 c.t., Champaran 11/10, South Behar Defd. 5/12.

Teas: Borpukhuri 7/8, Ex. Div. Eastern Cachar 7/10.

Debentures: five per cent (1958/68) Calcutta Port Trust 116 small lot three and quarter per cent (1956/66), Howrah Bridge 100/12 small lot, six per cent Mohini Mills 104/12, five per cent Orient Paper Mills 100/12, five and quarter per cent (1938/45/50), Rohtas Industries D 101.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 15

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.52+1
July	6.33—2
October	6.36—2
November	6.41—2
January	6.46—2
March	6.49—2
May	6.52—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.92+1
July	5.68—0
October	5.64—0
November	5.64—0
January	5.66—0
March	5.68—0
May	5.70—0

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 13th July 1939 (by rail and sea)	2,267,952
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 13th July 1939 (by road—estimated)	380,584
	2,648,536
Same time last year	2,413,945

Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 13th July 1939

	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	73,096	61,700
Continent	225,847	254,767
China	381,305	83,564
Japan	787,849	581,743
Coast Ports	32,379	58,681
U. S. A.	426	200
Total	1,500,902	1,010,655

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 13th July 1939	265,056
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 13th July 1939	794,496
Same time last year	954,847
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 13th July 1939	940,990
Same time last year	1,058,513

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 6th July 1939	1,722,998
Same time last year	1,479,563
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939	1,494,571
Same time last year	1,149,683

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 17.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 43 3/8d

DECLINE IN JUTE SHARES

Calcutta, July 14.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

The market during the period under review has been without any feature of outstanding interest. In Jute section the prices all round have to be marked down. In coal section business has been almost entirely of an inter-bazaar nature and in most of the issues prices have tended in favour of buyers. In Engineering section Indian Iron and Steel showed very narrow fluctuations and a ding dong fashion in price movements was witnessed all throughout the period under review. This stagnant state of affairs is to be attributed to the present international political uncertainty. Unless some genuine improvement is in sight in this direction, markets all round will be in a state of suspense and it will be extremely hazardous to risk any opinion about the future trend of prices.

JUTE

The official forecast of the crop have shown a reduced acreage (30,56,000 estimated area under Jute) as compared with that of last year (31,84,500). This has given a temporary stimulus to the raw Jute prices which have recorded a rise of about one Rupee and a half. The price went up to 41/8 from 39/6 the close being in the region of 40/12. There has been little fresh business in the hessian market and prices have remained steady with very little change throughout the week. The speculative counter Howrah came in for a certain amount of bear selling as a result of which the price was pulled down to 52/10 from Rs. 54/- but the close was steady round Rs. 53/-. Other investment issues were marked down by Rs. 5 to 10. Anglo-India were priced at 320, Kamarhatty at 471, Kanknarrah at 360, Bally at 180, Barnagore at 142, Auckland at 162, Cheviot at 155, Fort Gloster at 415, Standard at 245, Union at 310. Kelvin changed hands at 407, Albion at 180. In issues of small denominations, National were good at 21/-Clive at 24/6, Adamjee at 12/2, Presidency at 3/5.

COTTON

Idle conditions prevailed in this section and no feature of special importance is revealed. Dunlop ord. were offered at 142, Cawnpore Textiles were done at 3/8, Elgin Mills ord. at 104, New Victoria ord. at 10, Preference at 3/10.

COAL

This section generally ruled easier and the volume of business was nothing but nominal. Bengal Coal remained unchanged around Rs. 302/- Equitable found sellers at 29/12, Mundulpore at 6/12, Burriladih at 11/-, New Beerbhoom found sellers at Rs. 16/2, Burrakur were again steady around 11/12. Talcher changed hands at Twelve annas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Barring Indian Standard Wagon there was hardly any feature of interest in Engineering group. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 24 and 24/4, Steel Corporation of Bengal hovered round 12/7, Burn and Co. ord. were taken at 262, Wagon ord. improved to Rs. 47 from 42. In mining issues, Burmah Corporation closed at 4/15, Indian Copper at 1/9. In Cements, Associated were done at 135, Dalmia ord. improved to Rs. 12/- Deferred found buyers at 3/12. B.I.C. ord. found sellers at 2/7, Kalimpong Ropeway changed hands at 9/12, Indian cables found sellers at 9/8, Dunlop Rubber ord. were firm at Rs. 16/4. B. B. Petroleum were weak at 3/6. In public utility concerns Bengal Telephone ord. were marked at 17/4, Preference 13/2, Ex. Div. Jubbulpore Electric were done at 11/14, Borooah Timber remained steady at Rs 14/- Assam Saws were priced at Thirteen annas. Indian Wood Products were ruling at Rs. 22/- Titaghur Preferred ord. were done at 3/11 Murree Brewery were good at 9/8. Reserve Bank were easy at 108.

SUBHAS AT GODHRA

Address By Municipality

(From A Correspondent).

Motoring a distance of six miles, Mr. Bose reached Vaijalpur where the village panchnayat welcomed him as the champion of the poor. The panchnayat wished the Forward Bloc every success.

The next programme was at Godhra where the Vora Yuvak Mandal, Panchmahal Kisan Sabha Lunavada Yuvak Sangh and the Hindu Seva Sangh presented Mr. Bose with welcome addresses.

The Godhra Municipality presented Mr. Bose with a welcome address at noon on Saturday. The address which was read by Khan Saheb Abdulla Bhagat, President of the Municipality referred to the useful service rendered by Mr. Bose as a Mayor of Calcutta.

Before his departure for Dohad, Subhas Babu was entertained to tea by members of the Godhra Bar Association. Mr. Manilal Mehta, President of the Bar Association who welcomed him said that Gujarat loved Mr Bose as as much as it loved Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. Bose in his reply deplored that at a time when the country was engaged in a fight for democracy, a certain section of the Congress attempted to deprive their own countrymen of the elementary right of speech

It was no use, said Mr. Bose, substituting brown bureaucracy for the white. The Forward Bloc would try its best to fight this "home-made fascism" and restore democracy in the Congress. He appealed to all sections of Indians to render every possible help to the party in this difficult task.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

Bombay, July 17.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's S.S. Fusijama of 3907 Reg Tons Capt. F. Holzhaurn arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports Portsaid and Karachi with General Cargo.

Volkart Bros. S.S. Silverbeech of 3324 Reg Tons Capt. G. A. Reay arrived from Vancouver via American Java Ports Singapore and Colombo with Passengers and General Cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Somali of 3521 Reg Tons Capt. T. H. Kemp arrived from Antwerp via Middlesbrough London Gibraltar Malta Portsaid Suez and Aden with General Cargo.

Lionel Edwards S.S. Drachenfels of 3879 Reg Tons Capt. A. Schmidt arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Antwerp, Hotterdam, Genoa Portsaid Suez and Bedi Br. with Passengers and General Cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's S.S. Jalapalaka of 2630 Reg Tons Capt. J. E. Trick arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Colombo, and Coast Ports with Rice and General Cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Nurjehan of 3879 Reg Tons Capt. J. F. Smith arrived from Tegal via Sourabaya, Colombo, Tuticorin, Calicut and Mangalore with Sugar and General Cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Behar of 2910 Reg Tons Capt. S. F. Champion arrived from Kobe via Shanghai Hongkong, Penang and Colombo with Passengers and General Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Chakdina of 1580 Reg Tons Capt. D. E. Crowther arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with General Cargo.

Knilck Nixon and Coy's S.S. City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg Tons Capt. G. P. M. O'Hulloran arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead, Marseilles and Portsaid with Passengers and General Cargo.

Turner Morrison Coy's S.S. Jehangir of 2157 Reg Tons Capt. A. Simpson arrived from Jeddah via Aden with Pilgrims and General Cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's S.S. Melbourne Maru of 3220 Reg Tons Capt. K. Yanagi arrived from Karachi with General Cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy's S.S. Graciosa of 1029 Reg Tons Capt. A. Marcussan arrived from Bangkok via Sabang, Galle and Colombo with Cargo of Copra.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's S.S. Marin Sanudo of 3139 Reg Tons Capt. G. Stefani arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Bedi Br. and Marmagoa with General Cargo

SAILED

Volkart Bros. S.S. Silverbeech of 3324 Reg Tons Capt. G. A Reay sailed for Basra via Navlakhi and Persian Gulf Ports with same bottom Cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's S.S. Casaregis of 3908 Reg Tons Capt. F. Tarabusi sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with same bottom Cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Ginyo Maru of 6128 Reg Tons Capt. T. Nakano sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai with Passengers Local and same bottom Cargo.

LOADING

The following Vessels booked for Loading on 17-7-39.

S.S. Jalapalaka (S C S N Coy.) for Madras and Calcutta.

S.S. Nurjehan (T M and Co.) for Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S.S. Drachenfels (L. E.) for Bedi Br. Karachi, Cochin, Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 17.

1 Clan Mathesen 3453 Marmagoa 18-7 J Finlay
2 Ginyo Maru 6128 Colombo 17-7 N Y Kaisha
3 Fusijama 3907 Colombo 18-7 L Triestino
4 Somali 3522 Japan 19-7 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 U Kingdom 18-7 K Nixon
6 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 22-7 K Nixon
7 Drachenfels 3879 N F 21-7 L Edwards
8 Behar 2910 London 19-7 M M
11 Melbourne Maru 3219 Japan 19-7 O S K Kaisya
12 Marin Sanudo 3139 N F N F L Triestino
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 20-7 L Edwards
16 Silverbeech 3096 Busra 17-7 Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 20-7 M M
14 Bankura 1896 Busra 26-7 M M
2 Nurjehan 3379 Rangoon 22-7 T Morrison
3 Chakdina 1580 P Gulf 19-7 M M
10-11 Jalapalaka 2630 Madras 21-7 Scindia S N
12-13 Casaregis 3908 Rangoon 17-7 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S
F Storviken 2957 Rangoon 18-7 Scindia S N
G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 17-7 Merchant S N
N Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 19-7 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
O Vasna 2026 N F 20-7 M M
M British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo-Iranian Oil
O Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 18-7 Merchant S N
P Bandra 1882 N F 17-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-7-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 17-7-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Hohentels 26-7-93 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 25-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 16-7-39 M M
Vita 22-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM JAVA

Garmula 20-8-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Garbeta 18-7-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-7-39 M M

FROM MARMAGOA

Goldenfels 20-7-39 L Edwards

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Behar 19-7-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Neidenfels 20-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Marin Sanudo N F L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 20-7-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 19-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 19-7-39 M M
Varsova 20-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nurjehan 22-7-39 I M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-8-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 22-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Drachenfels 21-7-39 L Edwards
City of Canterbury 22-7-39 K Nixon
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. City of Hankow 14-7-39
S.S. Aosriken 15-7-39
S.S. Oostcappelli 15-7-39
S.S. Cassaregis 17-7-39
S.S. Maloja (boats) 17-7-39

IMPORTS

Bombay July 17.

S.S. City of Wellington Agent F.F. Campbell and Co., Ltd., from New York 63 dms Dyestuff, 120 dms Petroleum Jelly 92 bdls. Pipe fittings, 50 dms. lubricating oil, 251 pkgs auto struck parts, 109 strip soaps, 180 pkgs lacquers, enamel and thinners, 128 pkgs wheels, 70 pkgs motor and commercial chassis, 1600 reels still barbed wire, 308 pcs still pipes, 62 bdls auto springs and plates, 101 cases wire nails, 100 cts empty glass bottles, 57 cases galvanised staples, 300 cases auto springs, 43 cases nujol, 54 rolls woven wire, 60 bdls flit sprayers, 48 ctns cud and bottled food stuffs, 70 pkgs dry storage batteries, 611 cases flit, 410 cases cigarettes, 284 bills iron fence posts, 90 cases wheat flakes, 174 lse rubber tyres, 58 ctns shampoo, 50 bags trisodium phosphate, 50 bales over issue newspaper.

From Philadelphia—866 dms lubricating oil.

From Montreal—82 bales auto parts.

S.S. Steel Inventor Agent M Mackenzie and Co., from New York—562 bdls shooks 230 pkgs glucose, 2500 bags starch, 80 kits enamel, 200 bales old newspaper, 772 cases wire nails, 122 cases galvd staple, 42 dsc anti casings, 183 cases writing ink, 125 pkgs corn flakes, 144 pkgs machinery, 76 dms paint, 323 cases auto and truck parts, 47 cases medicines, 250 dsc rubber pricum tires and tubes, 40 coils still cable, 115 bales commercial chassis completely dissimbled, 143 lse rubber tires.

From New Orleans—50 cases Turpentine, 100 dms fire clay, 52 bdls hickory wood, 120 bdls gum.

From Houstan Texas—250 dms lubg oil, 275 bales wood pulp, 784 d/bags crude sulphur.

From Baltimore—1200 bags dextrine, 3000 bags starch, 440 bags powdered glucose.

From Mobile—200 bdls gum rosin, 3958 bdls still hoops.

From Alexandria—50 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

S.S. Behar for London—62 bags ground nut kernals, M Bhuto and Co., 423 bags ground nut oil cake meal, Tata oil Mills Co., Ltd., 1165 bags Morvia oil cake meal Tata oil Mills Co., Ltd., 924 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co., 25 bales cotton fly sapt of products (India) Ltd., 1300 bags ground nut oil cake exp K Prasad and Co., Ltd., 42 bags gum L Ratansy and Co., 3336 bags ground nut oil cake exp P Popatlal and Co., 627 bags linseed oil cake flat Indo Foreign Comm Corptn, 560 bags ground nut oil cake meal Indo Foreign Comm Corptn, 570 bags horn meal Anderson Burjor and Co., 3600 bags crushed bones Anderson Burjor and Co., 372 bags ground nut kernals B Balwant and Co., 107 bags ground nut seed H K Kesharwalla, 15 bales cotton rags the Overseas Ctn Waste Co., 14 bags gum D Mavji and Co., 14 bags cotton rags Hoosein J Kanji, 75 dms castor oil the Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 314 bags ground nut oil cake exp G N Musry, 1350 ground nut oil cake exp Dhanpatmal Jamaldas, 150 bags Peas F Gokalchand, 185 bags Kardi seed S M Rajger and Co., 115 bags Linseed S M Rajger and Co., 122 bags ground nut kernal P Bhavji and Co.

Hedge And Week-End Selling In New York

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT SUBSIDY DETAILS

Restricted Turnover And Market Narrow

BOMBAY, July 17.

The New York cotton market was restricted on Saturday pending the expected subsidy announcement and hesitancy of trades in that market was reflected in Chicago grains where aggregate business was not large with prices easily influenced by small orders either way.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Early in the week prices touched new high levels for the season on active foreign buying on rumours of an export subsidy ranging from 1-1/2 to 2 cents per pound as well as reports that farm administration leaders favoured a flat rate from 1-1/4 to 1-3/4 cents

The Government Acreage Report resulted in scaling down crop ideas which range from 10,500,000 to 11,500,000 bales. Active liquidation and evening-up of commitments in July, in which trading expires on July 14, were absorbed by trade shorts reflecting continued tight spot situation.

New crop months in the latter part of the week declined on fairly active Liverpool and Bombay selling, believed to be profit-taking on straddle operations prior to the Washington conference on the subsidy, coupled with the belief that markets had discounted a higher rate.

Textiles were moderately active and firm. Meanwhile after the inauguration of the subsidy the trade will be inclined to export more on intensified competition in world markets.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened barely steady despite steady Liverpool cables. Increased hedge selling and week-end liquidation and foreign selling met limited trade and Wall-Street buying. Business was confined chiefly to new crops. Prices above loan levels probably influenced by weather and crop news, the Session closed barely steady.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points down at 8.55 which was the highest level and later prices declined to 8.79 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed 8 points down at 9.69c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was easy and with increased selling prices closed 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 9.35c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 4.57. Favourable weather and absence of official announcement of subsidy terms restricting support. There was hedge selling and Bombay selling met trade calling. The market was narrow and prices steadied on further trade calling. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 5.53d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures declined 2 points while spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.52d. Uppers futures closed unchanged and Spot prices improved one point at 5.92d. per lb. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

LOAN COTTON

Latest reports indicate that the Congressional conference on Wednesday agreed to accept the additional parity payment appropriation of dol 225,000,000 but decided to return the export subsidy appropriation of dol 113,000,000 to the House of Representatives for consideration. It is understood that the Conference recommends that the appropriations for parity payments should be enacted without limitation and that of the amount suggested for the removal of surplus crops half of the total provided for cotton should be used for domestic parity payments and a half for the disposal of surplus cotton by export subsidies and other methods. This, it is estimated, would leave some dol 36,000,000, including sums available from Customs receipts for an export subsidy.

CHINA INCIDENT

Anxiety arising out of the developments in Japan's "China incident", has had a restraining influence on dealings and the volume of business has been small. Selling especially has been less prominent, hedging against both repossessed American cotton and "outside" growths having exerted very little pressure in recent sessions.

The position as regards redeemed "loan" cotton is still somewhat obscure. The Commodity Credit Corporation's statistics show that by June 15 only some 151,000 bales had been redeemed: this figure shows an increase of 104,000 bales since the middle of May, but it is by no means a large total, and, moreover, since the middle of May the total quantity pledged has increased at the rate of 3,000 bales weekly, to 4,490,000 bales

SUPPLY

The net increase in the supply available for purchase, accordingly, is small, especially when account is taken of the continued high rate of textile activity in the United States and the continued improvement in Lancashire, while part of the activity in the United States represents efforts to accumulate cheap stocks before the high-wage rates become effective on July 1, the mills have sold more freely again this week, and trade calling has given good support to the futures market.

Some attention is now being given to new crop prospects. Dry weather in the West and unfavourable conditions in the East have persisted for some time and, though on several recent days moisture has been distributed more satisfactorily, it is thought that the crop may prove unusually vulnerable later in the season as a result of the indifferent start.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	8.55—02
New York October lowest (11-44 a.m.)	8.79—09
Liverpool October highest	4.58—01
Liverpool October lowest	4.54—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Crop in West, Texas and Western Oklahoma uneven late needing. Rain. In Eastern Oklahoma good. Would say entire crop promises somewhat under last season. Still favour purchasing May.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Indicating seem to favour a decline weather generally favourable hedge selling is expected believe market has partially discounted 7.50 subsidy.

Scattered end of the week liquidation light hedge selling weather favourable indifferent demand.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

New York: "Profit taking fair trade demand."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 157 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 151/8 for new Broach. The market opened quiet at Rs. 150/14 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 151/10 on scattered covering but later prices declined to Rs. 151/2 on renewed long liquidation. The tone of the market was quiet awaiting details of export subsidy.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points on parity with last New York close and later on was reported 5 points down. The local market was very quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	156	14 0
Broach A/M		151	4 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		154	0 0
Oomra D/J		140	14 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		121	0 0
Bengal D/J		116	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 17.

	Extra Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	123	126	123	120
Punjab	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra				
No. 3	161	159	156	153
C.P. No. 1	172	170	167	164
C.P. No. 2	165	163	160	157
Broach				
No. 2	163	161	158	155
Punjab-American	183	181	178	176
Surat	200	198	195	193
Rajpipla	197	195	192	190
Navsari	209	207	204	202

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 17.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J/A	250	4950
Bengal July	nil	150
Oomra July	nil	150

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

Bengal Superfine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/26
Bengal F.G.	122/23
C.P. 1	163/65
C.P. 2	159/60
Arvi	160/62
Amraoti	153/57
Ellichpur	159/60
Berar	156/57
Malkapur	153/55
Khandesh	140/47
Jalna/Sailu	149/51
Burwah/Sanavad	155/57
Khandwa	155/57
Mathia F.G.	125/30
Broach	161/62

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 17.

Excessive heat continues in Western belt, light to moderate rainfall in Menphis District—Forecast Central Belt cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair

Punjab 4 F.	167/77
Punjab 289 F.	202/07
Sindh N.T.	177/79
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	189/94
Surat	197/99
Navsari	207/09
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	15-7-39 This year.	Since 1st. Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	38,695	53,880
Central India	224,268	45,434
Barsi and Nagar	92,566	149,869
Hyderabad-Gao-rani	4,474	40,322
Berar	197 162,597	326,228
Central Provinces	38,096	82,683
Total Oomras	197 560,696	698,416
Dholera	276,728	136,061
N.-W. Provinces	480 9,201	3,112
Rajputana	458 76,276	16,213
Sind-Punjab	56 328,312	520,091
Broach	414,469	262,917
Coompta and Dharwar	663 146,943	61,369
Westerns-Northerns	225 94,301	23,633
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,637	4,864
Persian		
American	3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,553 360,879	513,918
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	3,642 2,274,122	2,419,681
Arrived by road to 14th July '39	288,584	

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales	15-7-39 This year.	1st Sept. to 13th July Last year.
Europe	911	299,369 316,667
Japan and China	4,070	1,169,154 665,337
Coast Ports		32,379 58,081
Up-country by Rail		285,056 349,636
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,228 17,606
Total	4,581	2,897,186 1,407,897

American Cottor Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 15-7-39	3942000	7867000
Receipts Yesterday 15-7-39	5000	6000
Exports to date 15-7-39	3499000	5835000
Stock at Ports 14-7-39	1923000	2'62'01
Stock Interior Towns 14-7-39	2460000	2021000
Stock Liverpool 14-7-39	690000	1133000
Visible Supply 14-7-39	7857000	5'59000
Quantity in sight 14-7-39	9'47000	57'000
Quantity out of sight 14-7-39	10219000	10702000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 17

On Saturday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 176.12. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.18 at London.

London silver prices both spot and forward were unchanged at 16 7/8d and 16 3/8 respectively. India and speculators bought and sold and the market was quietly steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2d The local silver market was easy as anticipated. The recent steadiness was mostly due to heavy covering by local operators and Washington Treasury does not seem to be anxious to buy silver even at 35 cents but this price was fixed following the decline in London prices and we still believe that prices will seek lower levels and purchases are risky.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 45/6 and declined to Rs. 45/1. Gold was quietly steady.

GOLD

Ready		37	1 6
Shrawan delivery		37	1 9
Shravan Tejimandi		0	1 0
2nd Shravan delivery		37	1 9
2nd Shravan Tejimandi		0	3 6

SILVER

Ready		45	9 0
Shravan delivery		45	1 0
Shravan Tejimandi		1	1 0
2nd Shravan delivery		44	12 0
2nd Shravan Tejimandi		1	15 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 15.

Aug.	£11-12-6
Sept.	£11-12-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 17.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	5	0
Highest	29	5	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	5	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	30	15	0
Highest	31	0	0
Lowest	30	13	3
Closing	30	13	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	13	0
Highest	27	14	0
Lowest	27	12	0
Closing	27	12	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	28	14	0
Lowest	28	14	0
Closing	28	14	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	5	0
Highest	29	6	6
Lowest	29	2	0
Closing	29	2	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	11	6
Highest	21	12	0
Lowest	21	10	9
Closing	21	11	6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 17

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 38 8 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49 8 0
Tone:—Steady.	

New York Sugar

New York, July 15.

Market closed.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 17.

Ready Javas	Rs.	14	15 0
Shipment July	Rs.	5	5 6
Shipment August	Rs.	5	6 6
Shipment September	Rs.	5	5 6
Java Spot F 7.30			

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 15.

July	44 1/4d.
Oct.	47 3/8d.
Dec	49 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

CHICAGO, July 15.

July	0.66
Sept.	0.66 3/4
Dec.	0.68

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 17.

Bombay on Saturday, 15th, July, 1939:

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,006
Linseed	2,392
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	10
Groundnuts	4,134
Castorseed	653
Rice	3,494
Myrabollams	697
Cottonseed	745
Mowraseed	832
Gram	175
Joowar	711
Barley	599
Bajree	1,270
Indian Sugar	994

SEVEN YEARS OF 2 PER CENT

Bank Rate has broken a further record by remaining at 2 per cent. for seven years to-day. It was on Thursday, 30th June, 1932, that Mr. Edward Gosling, then senior partner in Messrs. Mullins and Co., and official broker to the National Debt Commissioners, made his last appearance in this particular role of Bank Rate announcer.

The 2 per cent. Bank Rate has witnessed extraordinary fluctuations in markets during its seven years' persistence. On the very day after it came into force the Government unexpectedly announced the scheme for converting the Five per cent War Loan into the three and a-half per cent. stock of to-day. On that Friday morning, a meeting of Consol market dealers was hastily called and the prices of British Government stocks opened at prices that ranged up to 10 points, in some cases above those of the previous afternoon. All the other investment stocks went better: Banking shares, insurance, trust companies, and so forth. Two per cent. Bank Rate. And for how much longer?—"Financial Times."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	97/10
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	88
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/10
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened better at Rs. 95/11/6 against the previous close of Rs. 95/8/6, and in the absence of sellers, rates hardened to Rs. 95/13. The present improvement is mainly due to investment enquiry from the funds released by repayment of 1939-40 loan. Undertone steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 17

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov.-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T closed

Bank's buying T T closed

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 /8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 17th instant

Shanghai London 6/6 9/16 17th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 17th instant

Java London 8.77 1/4 17th instant

New York London closed 15th instant

London New York 4.68.18 15th instant

U. S. A. MILLS CONSUMPTION

The U. S. A. Mills consumption for June was 5,78,000 bales against 6,05,000 bales in May and 4,43,000 bales in June 1938.

London Paris 176.72 15th instant

London Italy 89.04 15th instant

London Belgium 27.56 1/4 15th instant

London Switzerland 20.76 7/8 15th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 15th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 15th instant

London Amsterdam 8.79 1/2 15th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7.8.5 1/2 14th instant.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 15th instant

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 14th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 15th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 14th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 14th instant.

Silver New York Ready closed 15th instant

London Discounts 3 Months 13/16 per cent 14th instant.

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 15th instant

London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent 14th instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 15th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

26th Week (ended July 15th)—

1937	13,021,800
1938	15,681,600
1939	13,164,800
Total for 28 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1937	339,788,000
1938	400,080,400
1939	377,719,400

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 57

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 60 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 49 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 41

New York Liverpool October 10 December 3 January 12 March 24 May 32

Better Demand For Tata Steel Shares

PREMIER CONSTRUCTIONS FIRM

Cotton Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, July 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with slightly improved demand for Tata Steel Shares which experienced hardening tendency. The improvement was not impressive but there was absence of sellers which accounts for the rise.

But the outstanding feature was considerable buying for Premier Construction Shares which recorded a smart rise.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was fairly steady but in the absence of any big business prices failed to show any change. U. S. Steels improved at 1/8 at 47 1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining and General Motor Shares remained unchanged at 25 1/4 and 43 dollars respectively.

Substantial reduction in rates of supply of electricity has reduced the annual profits of Tata Powers by Rs. 9.4 lakhs and the last year's dividend of Rs. 75 is not likely to be maintained. But Rs. 65 dividend at the present price of the Share will give an yield of about 5 per cent. The profits of Hydro and Andhra show small changes and last year's dividend is likely to be maintained.

The prospects of dividends on Tata Steel Shares are obscure and entirely depends upon agreement with operatives. There are some who look for Rs. 110 on Dfds. and others believe Rs. 85. The Company is doing well and with forward orders on books, profits for the current year are assured. This year, a noteworthy feature will be complete liquidation of all the arrears of Second Preference Shares amounting to about one crore. Thus the future for Dfd. and Ordinary Share holders is promising but there are some who believe that with the end of the present protection in 1941, the Company will not be able to maintain present profits. This depends upon what changes come in the protection, which is enjoyed by our steel industry now.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,337-8 and steadily improved to Rs. 1,355 while Ordinary Shares hardened to Rs. 284-8.

Associated Cement Shares which were active recently with a large volume failed to show any big price variation. Cotton Mill Shares were steady with a scattered demand while Constructive Shares finished firm at Rs. 72-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 17

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	745 0
100	CENTURY	205 8
25-50	CENTRAL	205 8
100	COLABA	114 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4 3
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	131 8
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	30 0
100	Khatau	82 4
100	KOHINOOR	218 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	116 0
250	Model	41 12
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	183 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	217 8
25	Sassoon Silk	67 12
1,000	Sholapur	2,675 0
50	SIMPLEX	66 8
1,000	SWADESHI	204 8
100	SWAN	87 0
500	Vishnu	1,020 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 1
500	Imperial	XD 1498 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	XD 370 0
50-100	India	146 0
100	Reserve Bank	110 4
5	Union	5 14
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	133 8
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	52 4
15-75	New India	38 8
200	Oriental	4,395 0
10-50	Vulcan XD	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	141 4
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100	Bombay Suburban	157 8
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	192 8
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	TATA HYDRO	153 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1261 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	982 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	773 12
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 1
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
2sh.	Indian Iron	24 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1355 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	284 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	357 0
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	258 0
125	B. BURMA	477 8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	164 8
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 4 0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100	IND BLEACHING	98 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 8
100	I. Radio Defd	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	853 12
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	72 12
15	Scindia	18 3
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 4
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	p.c Amalgamated (T F	106 0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,455 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 17

Bombay Dyeing (743/12) 743 742 745

Century (205) 206 205/8

Central India (205) 204/8 204 205/8

Kohinoor (217) 218 217 218

New Great (181/8) 181 182 183

Simplex (66) 66/8 66/4 66/8

Swadeshi (203/8) 204 202 204/8

Associated Cement (131/4) 132/8 133/8 133/4

Andhra (1445) 1447/8

Tram Ord (128/12) 129/4

Tata Hydro (152/8) 152 153

Tata Power (1258/12) 1257 1260 1261

T Steel Defd (1336/4) 1337 1342 1338 1345 1342 1346 1348 1347 1355

T Steel Ord (282) 283 282 283 284/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (164/8 164/8 164

Bellapur (177 177/8 176 177

B Steam (254) 255/8 257 258

B Burma (474) 475 474 477 475 477

5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6¼	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1565 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 2
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	35
Int Tel and Tel 1952	62
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Columbia Gas	6
American Telephone and Telegraph	169½
Union Pacific	97
Western Union Telegraph	24 7/8
New York Central	14 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	405
National Dairy	16 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22 3/8
Texas Corporation	36
Union Carbon and Carbide	78 1/4
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
Standard Oil of N J	43 1/4
United States Steel	47 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	55 1/2
Crucible Steel	29
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
Int Nickel of Canada	48
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/4
Chrysler Motors	75
Packard Motor	3
General Motors	45
General Electric	36 3/8
Loew's Inc	44 1/8
Woolworth	47 1/4
Lockheeds	25 1/2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Turnover 210,000 shares. Steady market.

WALL-STREET SATURDAY TRADING

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted in favour of remaining open on Saturdays in July and August. This was decided despite the vote of the New York banks to close on Saturdays during the coming two months.

It was stated by the Governors that the New York Stock Exchange was a national institution 85 per cent. of its business originating outside New York City. The recently enacted legislation permitting banks to close on Saturdays during the summer applies to the State of New York only.

The Curb and Cotton Exchanges will continue to open on Saturdays.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

London, July 15.

July £11-8-9 Hull

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 17

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/13
4 per cent 1960/70	110/2
5 per cent 1945/55	113/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	146
Central Bank	34/1
Imperial Bank F P XD	1498/12
Imperial Bank P P XD	370
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/4
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	355
Ambica	258/12
Arun	190
Arvind	1979
Asok	178/12
Bharatkhand Textiles	1900
Bombay Dyeing	743/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	1/4
Calico	544/3
Central India	205
Century	205
Colaba	113/12
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	131/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	201/11
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	72/8
Morarji	116/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	182/8
Raipur	582/8
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2[illegible]
Simplex	66/4
Swadeshi	204/6
Vishnu	101[illegible]

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord	152/8
Tata Power Ord	1260

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	157/8
Bombay Tram	128/12
Lahore Electrics	225

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15

Broach J/A highest 158 3/4 lowest 158 closing 158 1/4

Broach A/M highest 152 1/2 lowest 151 1/2 closing 152 3/8

Oomra July highest 156 1/2 lowest 156 1/4 closing 156

Oomra D/J highest 142 1/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 142 1/8

Bengal July highest 122 1/4 lowest 121 3/4 closing 121 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 117 1/4 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening

Surat Electrics	152/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	355
Associated Cements	133
Belapur	176/4
Bombay Burma New	164/6
Bombay Burma Old	476/4
Bombay Steam	256/4
Bombay Telephone	86
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/1
Dalmia Cement	11/6
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	315
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/2
Mysore Sugar	31/12
Pert Canning	7-/12
Premier Construction	12/8
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	34
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/7
Tata Oil	36/4
Tata Steel Ordy	284
Tata Steel Defd	1352/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	53/8
Hukumchand	4/8
Kamarhatty	470
Konknarrah	360
Lawrence	312
Reliance	55

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following delivery slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	315
Tata Deferreds	47
Indian Irons	300
Bombay Burmas (Old)	10
Scindias	200
Associated Cements	45
Total	917

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1939

Madras Temple Entry Ordinance

Governor Promulgates Measure To Indemnify Servants From Vexatious Suits

MADRAS, July 17.

His Excellency the Governor has promulgated to-day the Madras Temple Entry Indemnity Ordinance, 1939, indemnifying all officers, servants, authorities, trustees, priests, and other persons and discharging them from all liability in respect of acts done and alleged failure of duty in connection with entry into and offer of worship in Hindu temples by certain classes of Hindus, who by custom or usage, are excluded from such entry and worship.

It is pointed out that whereas the Madras Legislature is not in session, and whereas a situation has arisen in which it has become necessary to protect and indemnify against legal proceedings certain persons, who in good faith have taken steps for the peaceful realisation of the aims and objects underlying the temple entry legislation already enacted in the province of Madras, and whereas the Governor of Madras is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to protect and indemnify such persons and to prevent vexatious suits and other proceedings until such time as the legislature can consider, the bill published for the purpose or any other suitable measure.

Instructions of the Governor-General under sub-section 1 Section 88 of Government of India Act 1925 have been obtained. The Ordinance extends to the whole province and comes into force at once.

It is in substance the same as the Temple Entry Indemnity Bill published last week.—A.P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Poona Aerodrome. By his side are Mr. A. B. Latthe. Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. L. M. Patil.

Police Firing In Dhami State

Four Killed And Many Injured: Political Agent Rushes To Spot

SIMLA, July 17.

FOUR persons were killed and eleven injured as a result of police firing in the Dhami State in the Simla District last evening, according to a non-official report received here.

It appears the Proja Mandal of the State were holding a meeting when they were asked to disperse. This was followed by lathi charge and firing.

Details are lacking, but the "United Press" learns the Major Burnett, Political Agent of the Punjab Hill States, proceeded to Dhami at 11 last night.

A sensation prevails in Simla where the incident is the talk.—United Press.

Crowds' Attempt To March To Palace

The following is the version of the Associated Press of India:—

Report is received here that four persons have been killed and several injured as a result of firing by State authorities in Dhami, a Punjab Hill State about 14 miles from Simla.

It is alleged that a large crowd attempted to march towards the Palace of Rana Sahib with a petition for redress of a number of alleged grievances.

The State police tried to stop the crowd and following an altercation opened fire resulting in the casualties mentioned above.

So far 16 have been admitted to the Ripon Hospital Simla, for treatment.

Major R. R. Burnett, Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, left Simla last evening with a doctor and armed police for Dhami State. He is still there making enquiries on the spot.—A. P.

Sardar Mangal Singh Arrested

SEQUEL TO BAN DEFIANCE

Detrained And Taken To Unknown Destination

LAHORE, July 17.

Information has been received from Ludhiana that Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., (Central), President-Elect of a conference of the Malerkotla State Subjects arranged to be held at the village of Kothala yesterday, was arrested along with fourteen others by the Malerkotla State authorities for defiance of an order under Section 144 prohibiting their entry into the State.

They were arrested as they detrained, and were taken to an unknown destination.

A batch of villagers, while coming to attend the conference, was also arrested.—United Press.

Shanghai's "Big House" Has Record Number Of Prisoners

SHANGHAI.

Setting up an all-time high new record in its long history, Ward Road Gaol, owned by the Shanghai Municipal Council and reputed to be the largest "Big House" in the world, has to-day no less than 7,377 inmates within its walls.

The figure has never previously exceeded 7,000. The total actually went down to 4,600 during the hostilities, when many were released after shells had hit the building, which is situated in Hongkew, the portion of the International Settlement under Japanese control, and killed a few prisoners.

The present figure includes 111 foreigners.—Reuter.

Chinese Fishing Industry

Heavy Losses In Kwangtung Waters: Japanese Blockade

HONGKONG.

Continuously harassed by the Japanese Navy in Kwangtung waters, the fishing community nas suffered a loss of 10,000 lives and dol. 20,000,000, including the destruction of over a thousand fishing boats, since the declaration of the blockade in September, according to Chinese reports.

Over 30,000 fishermen are without means of livelihood, and this matter is engaging the serious attention of General Li Han-wan, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Many fishing junks were suspected of carrying arms to guerillas and were looted and sunk by destroyers. In some cases boys from the crews were taken away to be sent to Formosa for special training.

It is learned that the Kwangtung Provincial Government has asked the fishermen to change to farming or other occupations. If they have to carry on their present calling, care must be taken to avoid Japanese ships and not to give them an excuse for firing on fishing vessels.

Very little salt water fish is now being sold in the Chungshan and other districts, despite their proximity to the sea.—Reuter

JOURNALIST'S PRIVILEGE

Not Bound To Disclose Identity Of Informant

HYDERABAD (SIND), JULY 16.

A RULING OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO JOURNALISTS WAS GIVEN BY THE CITY MAGISTRATE HERE WHEN HE HELD THAT A RESPONSIBLE JOURNALIST CANNOT BE COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF HIS INFORMANT.

THE DEFENCE COUNSEL WANTED TO KNOW THE LEGAL SANCTIONS BEHIND SUCH A RULING AND ON WHAT AUTHORITY IT WAS BASED. THE COURT SAID THAT THE ...AUTHORITY MIGHT BE QUOTED LATER, BUT IT WAS COMMON EXPERIENCE THAT A RESPONSIBLE JOURNALIST SHOULD NOT DIVULGE THE NAME OF HIS INFORMANT.

THE QUESTION ARISE OUT OF A CASE IN WHICH A WATCH-MAKER WAS CHARGED WITH PROCURING WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES, AND A JOURNALIST CAME TO GIVE EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD HELPED THE POLICE IN DETECTING THE CRIME AND RAIDING A HOUSE IN THIS CONNECTION.—UNITED PRESS.

JULY 9 DAY IN SIND

KARACHI (By Mail).

A meeting was held here to protest against certain decisions of the Bombay session of the A.I.C.C. at Jacobabad.

The meeting was held in response to the appeals issued by the Left Consolidation Committee to protest, simultaneously with the 'Forward Bloc' supporters, against the two resolutions of the A. I. C. C. on the Satyagraha and the Congress Ministries.

HONGKONG'S TRADE: ALL-ROUND DECREASE

Imports Down But Exports Up

HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Imports and Exports Department (Statistical Branch) reports that the combined values of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding treasure) as declared during the month of May, 1939, totalled dol. 108,400,000 (£6,000,000) as compared with dol. 109,400,000 (£6,800,000) in May 1538.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony (excluding treasure) decreased by 0.9 per cent in May, 1939, compared with May 1938; and by 2.9 per cent in terms of sterling.

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, totalled dol. 59,100,000 (£3,600,000) compared with dol. 63,300,000 (£3,900,000) in May, 1938 and exports dol. 49,300,000 (£3,000,000) compared with dol 46,100,000 (£2,800,000).

Imports of merchandise in May, 1939, decreased by 6.6 per cent in terms of sterling.

Exports of merchandise in May, 1939, increased by 6.9 per cent in terms of sterling.—Reuter.

Rangoon Infected With Plague

The town and port of Rangoon are declared infected with plague.

HONGKONG POSTAL REVENUES

Record Profits

HONGKONG.

A profit of nearly HK dol. 2,000,000—an all-time record—was obtained by the Hongkong General Post Office during the past year, according to its annual report.

There was a large increase in all the mails handled and the balance of revenue over the expenditure charged against the department vote was HK dol. 1,848,410.

The total weight of the air mail received and despatched by all air lines during the year was 439,999 lbs., compared with 89,316 lbs. in 1937—an increase of 350,673 lbs.

Expenditure showed an increase of nearly dol 200,000, due to the payments required in connection with the Empire Air Mail Scheme and additional transit charges incurred as a general result of a general increase in the mails.

Revenue again improved and exceeded the 1937 figure, which stood as the previous high record. The causes for this were heavier mails due to abnormal conditions and a full year's working of the Pan-American Airways service.

The revenue for the year came to dol. 2,791,127—more than double that of 1936 and approximately dol. 550,000 above the 1937 figure.

Postage alone brought in dol. 2,734,000.50 as against dol. 2,213,474.83.

Expenditure amounted to dol. 942,717, compared with dol. 787,755, including dol. 35,253 for stamps.—Reuter.

(All in Hongkong currency)

Princes Do Not Mean Business

Tinkering With Popular Demand For Constitutional Reforms

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

As the scope for recruitment in British India is restricted to two Non-Congress Provinces, it is gathered that, Non-Regulated Provinces, like Kathiawad, which are under direct control of the Political Department, will be vigorously canvassed. The Auxiliary Forces maintained by the States, are, it is learnt, ordered to be in readiness for transport at short notice. The Cavalry as well as Infantry are strenuously undergoing active field practice.

'UNITED-FRONT' BREAKS

The 'United-Front,' of the Princes, created to suppress popular movements, could not successfully survive, in regard to the Federation Issue. When the time to submit individual reply arrived, it is understood, the main plank of the Princes' Platform who advocated 'United-Front,' gave way, and each one, who had been emphatically propounding the necessity of maintaining 'United-Front' retreated.

Despite sincere appeals and grave warnings by Mahatma Gandhi and others including the Viceroy, the Princes do not seem inclined to avail themselves of this golden opportunity to appease their subjects. On the contrary, many of them have busied themselves in resorting to repression, hoping to give a death blow to popular aspirations, as it is their belief that, the popular forces have fizzled out to a great extent.

SAMPLE OF REFORMS

It is learnt on reliable authority that all the States in Kathiawar are willing to introduce the system of Municipality with certain limitations. Beyond this no State is likely to grant any other reform. The States of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Dhrangadra, Morvi, Porbander, Wadhwan and Palitana have already progressed in this direction.

Durbar Viravala has returned from

Opium Dens Go On Strike

Protest Against Nanking Government's Tax Regulations

SHANGHAI.

Operated under the protection of the Japanese-controlled Municipality of Greater Shanghai, all the opium dens in the Western Shanghai 'badlands' have gone on strike.

The reason is the detention of 30 owners and smokers by Municipality police.

The strike is also in the nature of a protest against new regulations enforced by the "Shanghai Opium Suppression Bureau" of the Nanking Reformed Government.

Under the regulations, dens are required to pay taxes to the Reformed Government.—Reuter.

Sir Chunilal Elected President

SIMLA, July 17.

It is understood that at to-day's informal conference of advisers to the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations Sir Chunilal Mehta was elected as the Chairman. To-morrow's meeting will be held in the Chairman's room at "Hotel Cecil." A large variety of statistical data has been collected and Government undertook to place the information by to-morrow morning.

All advisers except Mr. Hogg of the Associated Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, were present.—United Press.

Bagsara. Another month is fast nearing; yet, there has been no real move in the grant of promised reforms by the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot to his people. The public are totally disappointed over the proposed reforms which they think, will never see the light of the day, in the absence of the Reforms Committee sittings and the issue of the questionnaire touching commercial or economic interests. Even the Rajkot Muslims who stood by the State, are disillusioned.

CHARLIE CHAN

WHO IS IT?
IT'S TONY! IT'S TONY!
POWERS? WHAT'S HE WANT HERE?
HOLD ON, MEN! WHAT'S GOING ON?
WE'RE GOIN' T' RUN JIM HEDRIN OUT O' TOWN!
YA! VIN POPPAS HE DIES AN' VE DON' STAND FOR NO MORE, BY GOLLY!
LISTEN T' ME! YOU CAN'T DO THIS, MEN! JIM HEDRIN DIDN'T KILL VIN POPPAS! I KNOW YOU FEEL BADLY ABOUT IT - BUT HOW DO YOU THINK HEDRIN FEELS?
VE GONNA SHOW JIM HEDRIN HOW VE FEEL!
KNUTE, BE SENSIBLE! LUKE! HANK! PAUL! JON! YOU CAN'T DO THIS!
Alfred Andriola
4-7
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.